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FOREIGN.

Alabama Claims Question.

Mention Made of the Subject in the Queen's Speech.

[B]all Opens the Attack on the Gladstone Government.

[The M]atter Considered in Cabinet [M]eeting at Washington.

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[The]y Will Accept a French [Col]ony as Part Payment of the War Debt.

[Commu]nist Refugees Arrested in Barcelona, Spain.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

[London], Feb. 6.—Parliament opened shortly [after two] to-day, when the Queen's speech was [read as] follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

[I avail my]self of the opportunity offered by [the re]assembling for the discharge of your mo[mentous] duties to renew the expression of my [gratitu]de to the Almighty for the deliverance [of my s]on from the most imminent danger, and [in the r]ecollection of the profound universal [sympathy] shown by my loyal people during [the] period of anxiety and trial. [I propose] that on Tuesday, the 27th instant, con[formably] to the good and becoming usages of for[mer times], that the blessing thus received shall be [acknowledged] on behalf of the nation, by thanks[giving in] the Metropolitan Cathedral. At this [service] it is my desire and hope to be present. [Directions] have been given to provide the necessary [accommod]ations for the members of Parliament. [The rel]ations of friendship that I receive from [foreign p]owers continue in all respects satisfac[tory. I] need hardly assure you that my on[ly aim] will, at all times, be steadily directed to [the] maintenance of those friendly rela[tions].

[The] trade and practices scarcely to be [distinguished] from slave trading, are still pur[sued in] more than one quarter of the world, and [have] attracted the attention of my Govern[ment. In] the South Sea Islands, the name of the [British] Empire is even now dishonored, by con[nexion] of some of my subjects with these [practices], and in one of them the mur[der of an] exemplary prelate has cast fresh light [upon th]eir baleful consequences. A bill [will be] presented to you for facilitating the trial [of offen]ses of this class in Australia. Endeavors [will be] made to increase in other forms the [means for] the counteraction of this evil.

[Com]munications have passed between [my Gover]nment and that of France on the sub[ject of the] Commercial Treaty concluded in 1860. [The d]ifference in the views respectively en[tertained in] relation to the value of protective [duties, this] correspondence has not brought about [any desir]e to modify that important Conven[tion. Both] sides, however, have uniformly de[clared an] earnest desire that nothing shall oc[cur to impair] the cordiality which has so long [existed] between the nations. The papers re[lating to th]ese subjects will be laid before you.

[The arbi]trators appointed, pursuant to the [Treaty of] Washington, for the purpose of am[icably settling] the Alabama claims, have held [their first] meeting in Geneva. Cases were [laid before] the arbitrators on behalf of each party [to the] treaty. In the case so submitted [on behalf of] the United States, large claims [were] included which [are understood] on my part, not to be within the [province of the] arbitrators. On this subject I [have caused a] friendly communication to be [made to the] Government of the United States.

[The Emperor] of Germany has undertaken to [arbitrate] on the San Juan water [boundary], and the cases of the [two Govern]ments have been presented [to His Imp]erial Majesty. The Commission to sit [at Washington] has been appointed and is in [session. The] provision of the treaty, which re[quires the] consent of the Parliament of the [Dominion] of Canada awaits its assembling.

[In regard] to domestic affairs, I am glad to ap[prise you] that with a very few exceptions, [Ireland is fr]ee from serious crime. Trade [in that] part of the kingdom has been active, [and the inc]rease in agricultural industry re[markable.] I am able also to congratulate you, [that as f]ar as experience allows judgment [to be formed] upon the perceptible diminution in [the number] of both the graver crimes and habi[tual offenders] in Great Britain.

[Gentlemen of the] House of Commons: [The] estimates for the coming [year] have been prepared, and [will be] laid before you. I trust you [will find them] suitable to the circumstances of [the country.] The state of the revenue affords [satisfactory] indications of a demand for employ[ment, and a] general prosperous condition of the [country,] indications which are corroborated by a [diminution] of pauperism not inconsiderable.

[My Lords] and Gentlemen: Your attention is [invited to m]easures of acknowledged na[tional interest.] Among these are bills for the [improvement of] education in Scotland; [for the regulation] of mines; for the amendment [of the licensing s]ystem; for fixing regulations of [the Courts] of Justice and Appeal. In par[ticular a bill] having for its main object the estab[lishment of s]ecret voting,—together with a meas[ure for the] corrupt practices at Parliamentary [elections, will] be immediately presented. [Some] measures of Administrative [reform] in Ireland will be laid before you; [and] legislative provisions founded on the [report of the] Sanitary Commission.

[And now, my] Lords and gentlemen, will, I am con[fident, apply] your well-known assiduity to the [work of leg]islation, which, from the increasing [demands of] modern society, still seems to grow [upon your h]ands, and I shall continue to rely, [under] Providence, alike on the loyalty of my [people and] your energy and wisdom to sustain [the united] efforts of the Crown to discharge [its duties,] uphold the rights, and defend the [honor of the] Empire.

[At the] opening of the session of the [Parliament] to day, the [number] of members was unusually [large,] the customary crowd of spectators [were] in the galleries and upon the [floor of the] House of Lords. The speech was [read by the] Lord Chancellor Hatherly.

[There was] a full attendance of members at the [opening] of the House of Commons to-day. [When the] body had returned from the House of [Lords, the] usual bill for the abolition of the Game [Laws and] University Tests, Excise, etc., were pre[sented].

[Mr. Don]ald Dalrimple, member for Bath, intro[duced a] resolution, looking to the amelioration of [the condition] of inebriates.

[Mr. Mark] A. Milbank, member for the North [Riding of] Yorkshire, gave notice of his intention [to move a] resolution asking Sir Charles Dilke if [he adhered] to the sentiments expressed in his [speech] delivered at Newcastle and other places [during the] recess of Parliament.

[Mr. Hall] then rose and called the attention of [the House] to a paragraph of the royal speech in [relation to] the arbitration of the Alabama [claims.] He animadverted at some length upon [the Treaty] of Washington, for faults of which he [blamed] the Foreign Secretary, Earl [Granville,] and the Premier, Glad[stone.] In view of the developments [which] had been made by the assemblage of arbi[trators] at Geneva, Disraeli wanted to know [whether the] Government was exultant over the edifi[ce which it] had given to Parliament on the sub[ject.] The Royal speech was signally unsatisfac[tory,] and showed, in his opinion, that the Gov[ernment] still lacked the proper appreciation of [the] gravity of the question at issue between [England] and the United States. The American [claims] were greater than those which would fol[low] a total conquest. They were prepos[terous] and impractical, and, if admitted, [would be] fatal to the power and honor of Eng[land.] Yet, said Disraeli, sneeringly, the whole [matter] is disposed of in one brief paragraph of [the] Royal speech.

[Mr.] Gladstone followed in reply. He said the [Treaty] of Washington itself shows that England [was ready] to make every concession, short of na[tional dishonor,] to establish friendly relations with [America,] and to set an example to be followed [by other] nations henceforth. The Government, [said] the Premier, "is ready to explain every[thing] in connection with the treaty, but [it will] not admit that it has [ever] made a mistake. The paragraph in [the speech is] the only fair and unmistakable in[terpretation] of the treaty. He could, if he do[sired, show] the preposterous character of the [American] demands, which, of itself, proved their [absurdity, for] they were such that no people in [the] extremity of war or in the lowest depths [of] misfortune, with the spirit of the peo[ple of] England in their hearts, could ever sub[mit to.]" [Cheers.]

[Mr.] Gladstone concluded by saying the Govern[ment] would maintain the position it had taken [in the] hope, though in a friendly manner.

AN AFTER-DINNER SPEECH.

[London], Feb. 6.—At the banquet of the Liber[al Club in] Lambeth, last night, William McArthur, M. [P., in] a speech, referred to the Alabama claims, [and said] he deemed the claims of the United [States] Government for indirect damages.

OPINION OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

[New] York, Feb. 6.—A special London despatch [says:] "The *Times*, yesterday, used the follow[ing l]anguage: The Treaty of Washington has [proved in]operative, for the reason that it is no [longer] a perfect understanding between the signatory parties. It is with the utmost reluctance that we contemplate a possibility that the reference of this question to the Arbitration Court will come to nothing, and that there will remain nothing of the expectations thus raised of a successful issue of the case. A satisfactory answer from Washington, excluding the American claim for indirect damages, cannot be anticipated. The misunderstanding which will thus be definitely established between us and the United States can have no sequel but the abandonment of the reference for arbitration."

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The *Times* reprints, without a word of explanation or comment, the report of the Queen's Speech published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

The *Morning Advertiser* also copies this speech, and adds: "The foregoing is a clear anticipation. In America it will create a powerful impression, which will only be mitigated when the speech, as actually delivered, is published."

It is reported that the American Government has ordered a large number of sea torpedoes of English manufacturers.

The *Times* this morning preserves the tone of moderation which it assumed yesterday, on the subject of the American claims. It deprecates the intemperate denunciations of the treaty, and hopes it will lead to no hasty action. The present duty of English statesman is to say or do nothing likely to prejudice any attempt to remove the misunderstanding.

The *Daily Telegraph* pronounces the claim for indirect damages indefensible, inadmissable, and baseless. It regrets any hesitation on the part of the London press to stigmatize these demands as they deserve. The intention of England cannot be too strongly impressed on the United States. The *Telegraph* feels convinced that the American Government will withdraw its extraordinary demand.

THE AMERICAN SIDE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A Washington despatch says that advices from Minister Schenck confirm the statement that the attacks on the Washington Treaty were instigated by the Gladstone Government to offset the attacks of the Tories, to the effect that England was overmatched in the Alabama negotiations. Another view indicated by Mr. Schenck is that the English flurry is all gotten up to prejudice the arbitrators against the American case.

There have been rumors in circulation in Washington that the English press has been made the vehicle of a stock jobbing enterprise. Secretary Boutwell says the whole thing is a job.

The President stated yesterday that the demand of the English Government, that the Confederate loan be considered as a proper claim, conflicts with the Constitution. The suggestion which the President had heard would be acceptable were England to withdraw. The chain of consequential damage was one which had been submitted to the Joint High Commission, at which time the American Government indicated its willingness to accept a gross sum in lieu of such demands, but the proposition was rejected.

The Cabinet to-day discussed, in an informal manner, the recent reports from England, with reference to the Treaty of Washington. There was a unanimity of sentiment to adhere to the sentiments of the Government, relative to the so-called Alabama claims. At that time, the reference to the subject in the Queen's speech was not known.

There was throughout the day many inquiries in all circles as to the tone of the speech toward the United States, and general satisfaction was expressed when it was ascertained to be friendly. There is no disposition, however, in any quarter to consent to a modification of the position our Government has taken.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—It is stated that LeFranc will succeed Casimer Periere as Minister of the Interior. Louis Joseph Martel is mentioned as the successor of LeFranc.

Pouyer Quertier is now ready to pay the fourth half milliard of the German war indemnity, which is due on the 1st of May.

The Assembly is discussing a motion for the establishment of a Provisional Commission to govern the country in case the Assembly is illegally dissolved. The debate is tumultuous.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A special despatch from Paris says that Thiers was shot last night, but not hurt. His assassin escaped.

The Committee on Capitulations have completed the examination of Marshal Bazaine.

MM. Dufoure and Jarcy decline the Ministry of the Interior.

A schism has broken out among the clergy of Paris on account of the extreme ultramontanism of the new Archbishop.

The vacancy in the Cabinet caused by the resignation of Cassimer Periere from the Ministry of the Interior has been filled by the appointment to the position of M. Le Franc, the present Minister of Commerce. Gauiard, now French Minister to Italy, is appointed the successor of Le Franc.

Catacazy, late Russian Minister to the United States, is now in Paris. He will leave for St. Petersburg on Sunday next.

The roads between Paris and Versailles were patrolled by a strong military force on Sunday and Monday nights.

The *Patrie* says the German Government has notified France of its willingness to accept a French Colony in part payment of the war indemnity.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The demonstration at Trafalgar Square, by the supporters of Sir Charles Dilke, was attended with comparative quiet. A procession, numbering at least 14,000 persons, many of whom wore Phrygian caps, marched to Trafalgar Square. Numerous red flags were borne throughout the line, and the bands played the Marseillaise.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A special from London says: "The bill to abolish the Polynesian coolie slave trade will be introduced in Parliament at this session."

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Sir William Stirling Maxwell was installed yesterday rector of the University of Edinburgh.

Captain John Philip Nolan, the Home-Rule candidate, has been elected to Parliament from Galway.

Mr. F. S. Powell, Conservative candidate, is elected from the West Riding of Yorkshire.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 30.—The Parfista rebels have been defeated in the State of Vera Cruz. The Government troops whipped Negrete and other insurgents near Lulancango. The adherents of Porfirio Diaz, who captured Oaxaca, have been pardoned. The whereabouts of Felix Diaz is unknown.

A World's Fair in the City of Mexico is projected.

A Puebla train was recently attacked by highwaymen, who robbed the passengers and stripped them of their clothing. The robbers kidnapped six of the passengers and maltreated others.

Juarez has purchased two revenue steamers to prevent the smuggling of silver on the Pacific coast.

Romero is sick.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 5.—The Cardinal Antonelli is sick, but there is nothing in his complaint to excite apprehension.

FLORENCE, Feb. 6.—Madame Ristori, the celebrated *tragedienne*, was injured by a railroad accident last night.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—Several Communist refugees from France have been arrested in Barcelona.

UTAH.

Courtesies Extended to the Japanese Embassy at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 6.—The Japanese Embassy were formally received at the City Hall to-day, by the Federal, territorial, and municipal authorities. A speech of welcome was read by Mayor Wells, and responded to by Minister DeLong. Governor Woods, Secretary Black, Chief Justice McKean, Associate Justices Strickland and Bewley, General Maxwell, Marshal Patrick, and other prominent personages were present.

To-morrow the Embassy will visit Camp Douglass, when three salutes will be fired and the troops paraded.

A grand banquet will probably be given on Thursday.

The principal Ambassador is much indisposed this evening.

Gentiles and liberals assemble in the Liberal Institute, to-morrow, for the purpose of nominating an anti-Mormon ticket for city officers.

ARKANSAS.

Clayton's Case—Negro Troubles Feared.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 6.—Some of the witnesses summoned before the Clayton Investigating Committee at Washington have returned. The general opinion seems to be that Clayton will come out right.

A prominent citizen of Chicot County arrived from Lake Village to-night, and reports matters still in a deplorable condition in that county. He says since the United States troops left there threats have been made by the negroes to drive out the Governor's Guards. Nearly all the white citizens have removed their families from the county. No arrests have been made of those connected with the late killing.

Fire-Damp Explosion.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 6.—A serious explosion of fire-damp occurred in Mitchell's mine, at Plains, near Pittston, to-day. The mine had been idle since Jan. 1, and five men descended to make some repairs. They carried naked lamps, and shortly after descending the explosion occurred. Robert Harris, Patrick McCullaugh, and Richard Morris were instantly killed, and Michael Barrett seriously, if not fatally burned. The other man was in another part of the mine and escaped. Deceased left three widows and seven children.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The area of rising barometer, with falling temperature, will probably advance eastward over Alabama, and the Middle and Eastern States, during Wednesday. Cloudy and clearing, with cold, northerly winds, will prevail from Florida to Virginia. Southwest winds, with rising temperature and cloudy weather, will extend eastward into Nebraska and Minnesota. Diminishing northerly winds will continue in Texas and Mississippi.

WASHINGTON.

The Debate on the Educational Fund Bill Concluded in the House.

Nomination of Comptroller Hulburd Confirmed by the Senate.

A Comprehensive Homestead Bill Introduced in the House.

Bill for Additional War Vessels Agreed Upon in Committee.

Serious Illness of Senator Davis, of Kentucky.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Senator Edmunds, who seldom omits an opportunity to sneer at newspapers, to-day surprised everyone by delivering a fierce speech against England, founded upon the most ridiculous sensations of the present season. Before he began his speech the fierce character of the Queen's speech was known throughout the city. It became apparent at once that Edmunds, in calling upon the President for information, was not prompted by the Administration, as Mr. Cameron at once informed the Senate that, in his opinion, the President had no information of any kind relating to the matter.

ILLNESS OF GARRETT DAVIS.

Senator Davis, of Kentucky, has been lying in a most dangerous situation throughout the day, but this evening is a little easier, though his physicians have little hope. His severe illness causes universal regret. Few members in the Senate have a higher reputation for integrity among his political opponents than Mr. Davis. The attack is one of nervous prostration and exhaustion.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The Committee on Commerce have rejected the amendment proposed to the new bill by the steamboat men, by which certain restrictions in packing, receiving, and stowing hemp, oils, and such inflammable materials were removed. They have agreed to the proposed amendment regulating the capacity of fire-pumps.

MR. CRESWELL'S RECORD.

The investigation by the House Committee into the mail-letting by the Postmaster General is resulting in his entire vindication.

ELDRIDGE.

There is considerable talk among Democratic members at the course of Mr. Eldridge in connection with the investigation into the affairs of the Washington City Government. They complain that he is taking an active part as attorney for parties whose conduct is the subject of investigation.

COMPTROLLER HULBURD.

The Senate to-day waived the usual delay in the case of the nomination of Comptroller Hulburd, and confirmed it at once.

TEST OF CITIZENSHIP.

In view of the large number of persons abroad who are claiming protection as American citizens, Mr. Fish has called the attention of our Ministers to the fact, that, in order to receive the benefit of such claims, evidence should be required that the person asking it has paid taxes, and thus contributed to the support of the Government.

CINCINNATI PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Postmaster Fauldes, of Cincinnati, is here in interest of securing an appropriation for a new public building in Cincinnati. He has three sites in view, one on the south corner of Fifth and Vine, the Emery or Varieties property, and the Burnet property on Seventh and Elm.

THE SCHENCK-CAMPBELL CASE.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, objected to receiving the petition to reopen the Schenck-Campbell case to-day. The latter will insist, if the matter goes to Committee, that the whole case should be thrown open, instead of confining it to the charge of ballot-stuffing. He declares that he is entirely willing, and rather anxious, to have a full investigation, and thinks he can make a very interesting showing in the matter.

LEGATE'S NOMINATION.

There was a very lively time in executive session to-day over the reconsideration of Legate's nomination as Governor of Washington Territory. Pomeroy, who attempted to defend him, was questioned closely, and badly worried by Legate's record. The case was not concluded.

CHARGES AGAINST A DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Three prominent firms in New York, creditors of Kansas bankrupts, have forwarded formal charges against United States District Attorney Delahey, reciting certain alleged corrupt official acts on his part in the matter, and containing grave charges concerning his habits and means by which he has before escaped punishment. The petition asks for his impeachment. The matter was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

CLAYTON'S CASE.

The evidence against Senator Clayton is becoming stronger every day, and the opinion is strengthening that the Senate will be obliged to expel him.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. Pierce, Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, has introduced a bill appropriating $200,000,000, and providing, in the second section, as follows:

"That any landless citizen of the United States or person having filed his intention to become a citizen thereof, in a proper Court, that desires to settle upon the public lands and enter into an agreement to comply with the provisions of this act as hereinafter required, and shall have designated a quarter section of public lands belonging to the United States, shall be furnished with transportation to such quarter section of public lands, and upon the location and entry thereof by said citizen in accordance with the law, and upon due proof that he has not sufficient means to open lands for cultivation, shall be furnished with articles hereinafter named, not to exceed the amount stated, to-wit: $50 worth of lumber, canvas, or other building material; one plow, one pick-axe, one hoe, one shovel, one axe, one hatchet, 100 pounds of assorted cut nails, 400 pounds of flour, 50 pounds of bacon, 10 pounds of coffee, 5 pounds of tea, 100 pounds of corn meal, 100 pounds of salt, 15 bushels of seed wheat, 5 bushels of seed corn, 4 bushels of seed potatoes, and $1 worth of assorted garden seeds."

The third section provides that persons thus aided shall refund 10 per cent in five years, and 10 per cent each year after.

The seventh section is as follows: "That any person or persons who shall avail himself, herself, or themselves, of the provisions of this act, and shall wilfully fail or neglect to comply with its requirements shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction be punished by fine of not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, or imprisonment for a term not less than one year, nor more than five years, or both, such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction thereof."

CHICAGO POST OFFICE LOSSES.

Mr. Farnsworth has prepared a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to settle the account with the Postmaster of Chicago, on satisfactory proof of loss by fire.

The House Naval Committee, to-day, agreed to report back favorably the bill for constructing ten sloops of war. It appropriates three millions, and, in addition, the proceeds of sales of old ships and material.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Appropriation Committee, to-day, agreed to add one million to the Deficiency bill to reimburse States for old claims for war expenses for the current year; and, also, to put three millions in the Miscellaneous bill, to meet future claims of the same sort.

NO NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

At 7 o'clock this evening Secretary Fish had received no official communications from England, or news from Mr. Schenck about the Washington treaty.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: H. R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency; Edwin S. McCook, Secretary for Dakota Territory; Thomas B. Catron, United States Attorney for New Mexico.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The Committee of Ways and Means give notice that for the present they must suspend all further audiences upon internal revenue or tariff.

UTAH MATTERS.

Delegate Hooper, of Utah, has received the following, dated Salt Lake, Feb. 5:

A mass meeting of 3,000 citizens of Salt Lake and county was held Saturday to select delegates to a Constitutional Convention, with a view to the admission of Utah into the Union. Nineteen delegates were elected, namely, 10 Mormons and 9 prominent Gentiles. During the meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, That it is the candid opinion of this large assembly that Chief Justice James B. McKean, in many of his official acts, and especially in refusing the bail asked by the Deputy United States District Attorney, J. L. High, under instructions from Washington, has manifested so unwise and oppressive a spirit, and so misused the power of his office, that his judicial course richly merits condemnation, and his removal from office is asked for in behalf of justice and equal rights for all.

(Signed) ELIAS SMITH, E. W. EAST, THEO. MCKEAN.

The same despatch was sent to the President.

AN INDIAN ARGUMENT.

Colonel C. E. Boudinot, a leading Cherokee, made an argument before the House Committee on Territories, to-day, in favor of the organization of a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory, and claimed to show conclusively that such action by Congress would be for the best interest of both the Government and the various Indian tribes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. FENTON presented a petition from New York merchants favoring a reform in the Civil Service in the seizure of books of merchandise. He said the subject was one of the first importance. The subject of this petition, he said, was largely embraced in the Custom Service bill, which he would move to take up as soon as the Amnesty bill is disposed of.

PETITION.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of the householders of the District of Columbia, asking the aid of Congress to protect them against the extravagance of the Territorial Government, and setting forth that it has already incurred a debt of $13,500,000, equal to one-sixth of the value of the whole district.

UNLAWFUL CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN reported a bill making it an offence punishable by one year's imprisonment, and $1,000 fine, for any private corporation, firm, or individual to issue any obligations or promise to pay to be used as a circulating medium or currency.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. WILSON presented the memorial of Lucy Stone and others for woman's suffrage and the right of office in the Territories.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey recommending the purchase by the United States of Independence Hall for the Centennial celebration on the 4th of July, 1876, the purchase money to be used by Philadelphia for the erection of a building as a museum of revolutionary relics.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution asking the President to send to the Senate any information in his possession relative to the alleged intention of Great Britain to revoke the Treaty of Washington.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke at great length upon the Treaty of Washington, and claimed that the record of evidence we have demonstrates beyond any reasonable cavil that the letter and text of the treaty fairly includes the making of these consequential claims. He continued: "I do not say includes the paying of them. That is one of the matters which we agreed to arbitrate. It may be that they will be decided against us. That is another question; but right to make these claims and have a fair and unbiased judgment of the tribunal of arbitration upon them is formed in the very letter of the treaty. It is found in the fact that for years the English Government and nation had had notice of the fact that these damages were accruing; had had notice of the fact that they were a part of the claim and a part of the ground for reimbursement which the people of the United States thought was a just and proper ground for reimbursement. I hope in the interest of honor and peace, that the reports of a wish on the part of England to repudiate the treaty are newspaper canards. If, however, upon obtaining this information, which I hope we shall ask for, it shall appear that these reports are true, it will be a subject for earnest consideration, and steps of preparation and precaution should be taken in order that our honor and just rights may be upheld. I hope, therefore, that the resolution may be adopted at this time unanimously.

At the conclusion of Mr. Edmunds' remarks Mr. Morton obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. Trumbull.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the Senate ought not to adopt the resolution upon a mere report that Great Britain was going to repudiate a solemn treaty. He said the Parliament had not yet assembled. If the country wanted the treaty repudiated, the best way to have it done would be to insult Great Britain by this resolution. If the United States desired to provoke a breach of the treaty, no more effectual way to do it could be found than thus to insult Great Britain. The British Parliament had not yet met, and we had no trustworthy information whatever that the British Government did not intend to stand by the treaty; yet the Senate was asked to pass a resolution assuming that the treaty was to be revoked.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that the British newspapers reported that the Government had the subject under consideration; and as to the meeting of Parliament, this was a matter which did not necessarily require Parliamentary action at all. His resolution was merely an ordinary resolution of inquiry, which assumed nothing, and he did not see why it should excite the Senator's astonishment.

Mr. TRUMBULL insisted that the last clause of the resolution, undertaking to state the ground upon which the revocation of the treaty was contemplated, did contain an assumption, and said it was shocking that, upon a question which threatened the peace of two of the greatest nations of the world, one of these nations should be taking action upon what might be a newspaper canard.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that, to relieve the mind of the Senator (Mr. Trumbull), he would strike out the last clause of the resolution, beginning at the word "unless," which was done.

Mr. CAMERON, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. President, I do not know why this resolution is offered. I cannot imagine that the Government is in possession of any such information as the resolution calls for. I have no idea that the British Government is going to repudiate the treaty, or any part of it, and I would not be the first to suppose that they would be guilty of an act of such wrong to us and dishonor and disgrace to themselves.

AMNESTY BILL.

Mr. ROBERTSON called up the regular order, the Amnesty bill, and the resolution went over.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow and urge its passage.

The Amnesty bill was discussed by Messrs. SHERMAN, THURMAN, MORTON, and FRELINGHUYSEN, until 4 o'clock p. m., when the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. HAY—For the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi, from St. Clair County, Ill., to South St. Louis.

By Mr. DAWES—For the establishment of the ocean mail service to Australia.

By Mr. MYERS—To promote telegraphic communication between America, Asia, and Europe.

By Mr. LOWE—For the sale of an Miami Indian land in Kansas.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH—Granting pensions to certain soldiers, pilots, and others in the Black Hawk war.

By Mr. COLTON—For bridging the Mississippi at Muscatine.

MILITARY POSTS.

On motion of Mr. DICKEY, the Secretary of War was requested to report what military posts may be disposed of.

TAX ON INCOME.

Mr. VOORHEES, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill refunding all taxes heretofore collected on any income, from salaries of officers of State Governments, which was recommitted.

ELECTION CASE.

Mr. SHELLABARGER asked leave to offer a resolution as to taking testimony in the Ohio contested election of Schenck against Campbell. Mr. Randall objected.

PETITIONS.

Mr. KELLY presented the protest of the Radical Reform Club of Philadelphia against the introduction of religious test laws into the Constitution.

Mr. SWANN presented the petition of soldiers for an equalization of bounties.

DRAWING OF SEATS.

The House then resumed the question of a fresh drawing of seats.

EDUCATIONAL FUND BILL.

At half past 1 o'clock the House resumed consideration of the bill to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people.

Mr. PIERCE, who reported the bill from the Committee on Education, offered a proviso, that the bill shall in no way effect any existing law for the disposition of the public lands or the proceeds thereof, or any portion of such lands or the proceeds, either by way of homestead, reservation, or grant to States, or otherwise, nor be construed as preventing any disposition thereof which Congress may hereafter see fit to make.

Mr. FINKELNBURG intimated that he would vote against the proviso, as it seemed to make a reservation for future railroad grants.

Mr. POLAND offered an amendment, providing that the act shall not have any effect to impede, impair, or suspend any law authorizing the pre-emption of public lands, or their entry for honest ends. Nor shall it be construed as limiting in any manner the power of Congress to alter or extend the right of homesteads.

Mr. DUNNELL spoke in advocacy of the bill. He saw nothing in it recognizing the right of the National Government to interfere with education in States. If there was any such thing in the bill he should vote against it.

W. R. ROBERTS asked Mr. Dunnell if it was proposed to exclude religious denominational schools from the benefits of the bill.

Mr. DUNNELL replied that denominational schools, as such, were not entitled to participation in the proposed fund, any more than they were under laws setting aside certain township sections of public lands for school purposes.

Mr. PARKER (N.H.) asked Mr. Dunnell whether he considered it necessary to give three dollars to the Northern States in order to give one dollar to the Southern States.

Mr. DUNNELL replied that he did not want to give the Northern States anything.

Mr. PARKER. Then why do you?

Mr. DUNNELL. If it was proposed to give all to the Southern States, where it is most needed, there would be an outcry against its unfairness, as the lands belong to all the people.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. Are the public lands hereafter to be sold?

Mr. DUNNELL. I do not understand that the bill interferes with the past or future policy of the Government in relation to the public lands. If I felt that by voting for the bill I should at any time ever so indirectly lessen the liberality of our legislation with reference to settlers, I would not vote for it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. Then how do you forever consecrate the proceeds of public lands for this purpose, if the public lands are not to be sold?

Mr. DUNNELL. It means that the proceeds of the public lands, as annually reported to Congress, shall be set apart.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. But if the public lands are not sold, how are you to get any proceeds?

Mr. DUNNELL. The proceeds of so much as may be sold.

Mr. BUTLER (Tenn.) spoke in support of the bill and got into a controversy with his colleagues, Garnett and Wright, as to "who stole the school funds of Tennessee." He declared that the Democratic party had stolen three millions of it, and the Republican party only three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. GARNETT asked, When was that?

Mr. BUTLER. It was when you were a member of the State Legislature and were expelled from it. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARNETT said, that the statement that he was expelled from the Legislature was wilfully false, and that Butler knew it to be false. [Calls to order.]

Mr. BLAIR (Mich.) expressed his approbation of the bill, and said it was perfectly fair and equal to the whole country.

Mr. COBURN spoke in favor of the bill, and reply to Mr. Kerr's speech of last Friday, particularly as to the source from which the school fund of Indiana was derived, he denied that the Democratic party had anything to do with it. If the Democratic party of Indiana had done anything in the matter it was to break down the system under which that school fund was accumulated. The Democratic counties of Indiana were the most ignorant counties of the State. While he was in favor of the bill generally, he was opposed to the mode of distribution according to population, he would have the fund distributed in direct proportion to the illiteracy of the State, and in inverse proportion to the amount of school property and funds which a State possessed. The States which had the least school property and the most illiteracy should have the greater proportion of the fund. He offered an amendment to carry out his views.

Mr. HARRIS (Va.) opposed the bill as a step in the system of centralization and of submission to despotic power. He opposed it because it undertook to force on the country a mixed school system.

Mr. STORM opposed the bill, and opposed particularly any amendment which would restrict it exclusively to schools conducted in the English language.

Mr. KELLY (Pa.) eulogized the educational system of his own State, and said that while Virginia was making it a felony to teach a colored child to read, Pennsylvania had provided collegiate education for the colored people both at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Mr. GARFIELD disclaimed utterly the idea that the bill proposed any Governmental control over the schools. It only required reports as to what is done in them to be made to Congress, and the publication of those reports would awaken emulation between the several States. He cordially supported the bill and hoped it would pass.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ohio), said he would prefer to vote money out of the public Treasury for the purpose of education in the South, but he accepted the bill as a step in the right direction. He believed in the policy of taking what he could get for school purposes.

Mr. BANKS declared himself in favor of the passage of the bill, though he would not favor the sale of public lands under it, thus taking them from the homestead settlers.

Mr. DAWES advocated not the details, but the general scope of the bill. He wished that every unoccupied acre of the public domain were by the bill consecrated for such good and noble purposes. They should see that those who had been clothed with the ballot in the South should have the means of casting the ballot intelligently.

The debate was closed by Mr. Barce, who defended the bill and its details, and expressed his conviction that the whole fund would be permitted to go where it was most needed—to the Southern States.

The first question was on McNeely's amendment, putting printers' ink, type, metal, and printing paper on the free list.

On the objection of Mr. HOAR the amendment was ruled out of order as being a revenue measure, which must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

ADJOURNMENT.

The vote on the bill and pending amendments went over till to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Important Testimony Taken by the Custom House Investigating Committee.

How Detectives Sport Cheap Diamonds and Smoke Real Havanas.

Satisfactory Settlement of the Woman-Preacher Controversy.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Feb 6.—Sensational rumors were afloat to-day relative to the Alabama claims difficulty, but the amicable tone of the Queen's speech set them at rest. Another gold room canard was that Turkey and Russia had formed an alliance hostile to Great Britain. The London money market and British consols show no apprehension in regard to the present or future of political events. The money market was easy throughout the day at 5 to 6 per cent. Prime business paper ranges from 7 to 8 per cent. Late in the day some stock operators bid 7 per cent gold, and for turning stocks 1-32 to 1-16 per cent. There is no doubt of the artificial character of this activity.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was steady, with a fair demand for investment.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½ to 102¾, and Unions at 92¼ to 92½ for firsts; 82¾ to 83¼ for land grants; 87⅛ to 87¾ for incomes, and 38½ to 38⅝ for stock.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

is dull. Prime bankers' 60 days' sterling bills are quoted 109, and sight 109⅝. Good bankers-60 day bills are offered at 108⅝, and commercial at 108½ to 108⅝.

THE GOLD MARKET

was steady, opening at 110, declining to 109⅞, advancing to and closing at 3 p. m. at 110. The rates paid for carrying were 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent gold after the Board adjourned. The quotations were 110 to 110⅛ at the close. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $41,000 on account of the 520s redeemed, making a total thus far of $24,090,000, and $274,000 on account of January interest, making a total thus far of $15,711,000.

THE STOCK MARKET

was strong, with an advancing tendency until after 12 o'clock, when a downward reaction set in. Pacific Mail was the special feature, and heavy purchases were made on reports from Washington in regard to an additional subsidy. Northwestern was next in point of interest, and after that Wabash. The market at the close was firmer, with some recovery from the lowest point of the afternoon. Business was very small, and the chief features were Pacific Mail, Canton, Union Pacific, Rock Island, and Lake Shore. Canton advanced to-day on rumors that the company was about to sell the "water-front."

BREADSTUFFS.

At to-day's market, the common and medium grades of State and Western flours were quiet, but in view of light receipts and a very small production by city mills, holders were firm, and there was a slight upward tendency, especially for good lines of shipping extras, of which the supply is relatively small. Of the medium and better grades the stock was ample, and holders disposed to realize. Brokers' brands are especially plenty. The wheat market was exceedingly dull, and prices nearly nominal. The demand was very moderate, either for export or milling, and such inquiry as there was at reduced prices. A leading miller, rather than pay the prices asked for wheat, stopped his mills, and shippers would not pay as much as millers. Corn opened a shade easier, with an active demand.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—At the Custom House investigation to-day, ex-Weigher Perkins testified as to the labors of the weighers, showing that they had very little to do. The witness had paid his political assessment of 2 per cent. Some of it went for the New Hampshire election; paid on constructive compulsion. Other testimony was offered, showing that the payment of sums by inspectors was for the usual purposes.

A. C. Beatty, late detective, testified that Colonel Whitely, who is Inspector of Customs, whose duties are at the head of the Secret Service, after seizing $10,000 worth of diamonds smuggled, paid the duties on them and sold them to his men. Beatty himself purchasing eight small ones for $85, and witness has them now. The case came before Commissioner Osborne and is still undecided, but the records of the Court show up the whole case. When cigars are seized by Whitely the police and reporters are allowed to help themselves,—some reporters supplying themselves twice a day. In one instance 50,000 cigars were seized, taken to Whitely's office, and never heard of afterward. Two casks of Scotch whiskey, smuggled by the Purser of an Inman steamer, seized and carried to Whitely's office, suddenly disappeared and the smuggler was never prosecuted. Whitely sends large quantities of seized cigars to the Treasury Department at Washington, to Banfield and his clerks. A short time ago, Beatty was sent to the depot by Whitely and got a trunk containing a counterfeit on the Shoe and Leather Bank. Whitely went to that bank with Beatty, Whitely telling the Cashier that Beatty had been three months working up the case, spending his own money, which the Government would not refund. The next day the newspapers contained the bogus story of a terrible fight, in which Beatty was represented as shooting a man to get the trunk. Some time after, the Bank gave Beatty $100. Beatty was two hours in getting the trunk. Another case of seizure of smuggled cigars was settled by paying Whitely $100 and the cigars used in Whitely's office. Whitely is now an Inspector in the Custom House and secret detective. Beatty stated that the detectives have been in the habit of arresting people without authority; took them before the Commissioner and got authority there. The settlement of a case is made at the District Attorney's office. He mentioned the case of Oppenheimer. He was arrested and taken to the Commissioner for smuggling cigars. The Commissioner held him, and he paid $300 in the District Attorney's office, and went about his business. The attachment on his store was raised, and there never was an indictment. This was in 1870. There were 40,000 cigars seized in this case. They were taken to Col. Whitely's office, and I never knew what became of them.

Wm. L. Flagg, an attorney, testified that the books and papers of H. C. Cooper, Broadway, were seized on an affidavit charging the undervaluing of his invoice, and Colonel Howe stated that invoices to the amount of $30,000 were liable to confiscation.

At the evening session, Thomas T. Bigmire testified that he had been appointed United States Weigher by Collector Murphy, with the understanding that he would not be required to do any duty, but was merely wanted for political purposes.

INSURANCE PAYMENTS.

Bernard Casserly, Receiver of the New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, announces that he has commenced paying the first 25 per cent dividend on claims passed upon.

THE AGASSIZ EXPEDITION.

The steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro, Jan. 14, has arrived. She reported that the steamer Hassler, with Agassiz and party, left Pernambuco for Rio Janeirio with the frigate Ticonderoga, Jan. 16.

INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation to-day of State Superintendent Miller, by the Legislative Committee, commenced. Several officers of city Insurance Companies were examined, but nothing implicating the integrity and uprightness of Miller was elicited.

RINGITES IN COUNCIL.

It is stated that Tweed, Sweeny, Hugh Smith, Hank Smith, and other ring leaders, had a long conference at Tweed's office to-day.

THE WOMAN-PREACHER CASE.

The trial of the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, by the Presbytery of Brooklyn, was resumed to-day, and many hours were consumed in the discussion of the document reported yesterday setting forth its inconsistency with the rules of the Church to allow women to preach in a Presbyterian pulpit. During the debate, Rev. Talmage offered a resolution dismissing the charge against Dr. Cuyler, and encouraging the practice of exchanging pulpits with clergymen of the various Evangelical denominations, and hailing the time when women may go everywhere recommending the pardon and comforts of the Gospel. The resolution was at once tabled.

The Presbytery, in the evening, concluded the investigation of the charges, and instead of censuring the reverend gentleman, resolved to call the attention of the Presbyterian Church to a resolution of the Synod of 1832, which declared that women should preach in their Churches.

TWEED'S CASE.

It is reported that Tweed will be quietly arrested, his case transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and bail given.

FISK'S OLD SUITS.

Judge Blatchford has decided that Mrs. Fisk can succeed her late husband as plaintiff in the suits against the Union Pacific Railroad, Credit Mobilier, and others, by simply filing the proper petition.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

The annual meeting of the Life Association of America was held to-day. Among the Trustees present were Horace Greeley, Erastus Brooks, and S. N. Pike. A Committee was appointed to nominate Directors for the ensuing year. Another meeting will be held next week.

NEW STEAMSHIP.

Steamship Republic, of the White Star Line, launched at Belfast, July 4, and named in honor of the United States, left Liverpool, on Thursday, on her first voyage to New York. On a trial trip from Belfast to Liverpool, the Republic steamed 15 knots per hour.

A CARD.

Jno. Mack, in a card, says the certificate of deposit held by him in the Stuyvesant Bank is his own property, and not that of any bank, and that his proceedings are commenced with a view to the rightful settlement of the affairs of the institution.

HALL INDICTED.

The indictment found against Mayor Hall charges him with signing warrants for the fraudulent bills of Garvey and Ingersoll.

SUICIDE.

George Van Neck, formerly a Lieutenant in the British army, and lately on the New York *Herald*, committed suicide at the Hoffman House, this morning.

THE INTERNATIONALISTS.

The Internationalists have petitioned the Mayor and Aldermen for the use of public buildings as lecture halls.

MORE INDICTMENTS.

The *Times* announces that Mayor Hall and Nathaniel Sands were indicted yesterday, by the Grand Jury of the General Sessions Court.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

An Albany despatch to the *Tribune* says that it has just been discovered that one Cashman, the predecessor of the Clerk Terwilliger, and who is now an Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, had been in the habit of paying off his debts in old red 3 cent postage stamps. Among other things paid for in this way was his tailor bill. It has been the custom in past times for the Legislature to make annual allowances of postage stamps to pay for the distribution of documents by members.

THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

Collector Arthur is about to give his attention to the regulation of the General Order charges.

SWEENY.

It is stated that Peter B. Sweeny arrived from St. Catharines yesterday, and will be arrested to-day. He will be bailed.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

At a meeting of the Book Publishers' Trade, to-day, the Copyright Committee submitted majority and minority reports in favor of and against the International Copyright bill, the leading features of which have already been published. There was much discussion, but, as far as learned, no action was taken.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Georgia National Bank was attached yesterday, for refusing to pay $120,000 deposited by Governor Bullock as State funds.

—The annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society began last evening in Madison with an address by G. W. Minie, of Illinois, and will continue through Thursday.

—At a special election, yesterday, in Buffalo, for city officials, the Republicans carried the city by 1,500 majority.

—It is reported that a large portion of Helena, Ark., was destroyed by fire yesterday, but, owing to the telegraph lines being prostrated by a storm, nothing definite is known.

—A Cairo despatch of the 5th says: "There are no arrivals or departures to record. The reports from the gorge are gloomy, and the weather is cold. The rain continued nearly all night, freezing as it fell. The trees and telegraph wires are coated with ice nearly an inch in thickness. This morning the weather was clear and freezing."

—An explosion of fire damp took place in Norton's mine, four miles below Pittston, Pa., yesterday morning. Three men were killed and 15 suffocated, but alive as far as can be learned.

—A fire occurred yesterday morning in the passenger depot of the Ogdensburg & Lower Canada Railroad, at Ogdensburg, destroying the entire building, the freight depot, two cars and considerable freight. Loss, $80,000; insurance not known.

—Two cars on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad were thrown from the track near Pigeon Creek, by an open switch yesterday morning, rolling down a high embankment. T. W. Longtryman, of Graysville, Ill., had his collar bone broken. One or two others were bruised.

—Two laborers named John Kearns and Patrick Grady were almost instantly killed in St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday. They were engaged in excavating earth, and the bank fell upon them crushing their lower extremities almost to a jelly.

—S. P. Lows, a clerk in the Boston Post Office, is a defaulter to the amount of $30,000. He has turned over to the Postmaster property amounting to about $14,000. Sixty unopened letters were found in his desk. His salary was $600 a year. He thought it was too low.

—A fire broke out in the National Hotel, at Oil City, Pa., about 5 o'clock yesterday morning destroying the National Hotel, ... House, the Oil Exchange, a branch office of the Western Union Telegraph Co., the office of the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Co., and two or three saloons. Loss estimated at about $50,000, part of which is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a lamp exploding.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, A. F. & A. M., at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., Wednesday evening, Feb. 7, at 7:30 o'clock. All members are requested to be present. Visitors cordially invited. By order W. M.
FRED. J. WILDY, Secretary.

Masonic.

Chicago Council, No. 4, R. S. & S. E. M. M. Stated Assembly this Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Masonic Temple, cor. West Randolph and Halsted-sts., for business and work. By order of the T. I. G. M.
E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 to 6 p. m., at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, 384 Wabash-av. Applications should be endorsed by the presiding officer of the body.
V. L. HURLBUT, Ch'n.

REAL ESTATE.

To Owners of Property in the Burnt District.

I have orders for the purchase of desirable property in the Burnt District.

Parties desiring to sell for CASH will do well to call on
W. J. ONAHAN,
Real Estate, Loan and Collection Agency, 58 Central Union Block, N. W. cor. Madison and Market-sts.

BANKING.

HIBERNIAN BANKING ASSOCIAT'N

A dividend of five (5) per cent on the Capital Stock of this Association has been declared, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRINTERS.

A practical man, with from $1,500 to $2,000 to hand, can secure a retiring partner's interest in one of the most complete printing establishments in this city. Very satisfactory reasons for retiring. Material new. Address, stating where an interview can be had, M 67, Tribune office.

WANTED.

WANTED.

Two experienced salesmen to travel and sell a line of goods from the manufacturer. To those having a business acquaintance, liberal inducements will be offered. Address U 21, Tribune office.

REMOVALS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

REMOVED

TO

324

West Madison-st.

CROCKERY, CHINA, ETC.

H. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,

487 Wabash-av.,

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE

TABLE CUTLERY,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND FINE

MANTEL ORNAMENTS.

The Finest Assortment in Chicago.

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.

ROBERTSON, THE STATIONER,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

AND

COMMERCIAL PRINTER,

Is continuing to supply all who call on him with first-class goods at lowest prices.

Offices and Banks supplied with Stationery at low rates.

379 WABASH-AV.

PIANOS.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.

GRAND SQUARE PIANOS.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS.

IN 44 DIFFERENT STYLES, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. W. KIMBALL,

610 Michigan-av.,

Bet. Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

STONE.

We are prepared to take contracts and furnish all kinds of stone for building purposes and sidewalks, from the celebrated Batavia quarries, on the most favorable terms.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

Real Estate Brokers, 295 West Madison-st., Sole Agents.

BRICK MACHINE.

TO BRICK MAKERS.

The undersigned is now prepared to fill orders for Martin's Improved Brick Machines, adapted for horse or steam power. They have been in successful operation throughout the Eastern States for the past two years, working the tenacious blue clays of that section without a single failure. I have made bricks for 20 years; am using these machines on my own yards, and confidently recommend them as the best tempered clay machines extant. Correspondence with brick-makers throughout the Northwest solicited. Circulars and photographs furnished on application.
I. F. ADAMS, 143 West Madison-st., Chicago.

BRICKS.

BRICKS.

500,000 choice large Red Bricks for sale, and delivered immediately: the very best in market. Also, 200,000 of very superior large White Brick.
JOSEPH M. LYONS,
188 South Clinton-st.

THE COURT HOUSE BELL.

UNIQUE AND LASTING

TRADE MARK

SOUVENIR OF CHICAGO FIRE.

Charm Bells!

☞ The most tasteful article of jewelry ever offered to the public, combining beauty and ornamental qualities, with inestimable value as a souvenir of a calamity that has befallen the world but once since its existence.

☞ Worn as charms everywhere, by the belles and beaux of fashionable society.

☞ Composed entirely of material used in the manufacture of an ever wakeful monitor, that sounded until its destruction, the alarm of a conflagration that shook, in its awful strength, the centres of finance and commerce from pole to pole.

☞ As an ornament it is unequaled, combining with its beautiful shape and nature, a chime of the most musical kind.

☞ As a curiosity or relic it has no rivals, for every day that passes lessens opportunity exists to obtain an souvenir of Chicago's fall.

☞ Each little bell consists in part of the metal that composed the cannon that defended the early settlers of Chicago at the time of the Fort Dearborn massacre.

☞ Each bell accompanied by evidence of genuineness too strong for the most skeptical, in the shape of certificates from CHICAGO BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, and T. B. BRYAN, of FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY.

We refer, by permission, to the following well-known gentlemen:

W. F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
SOL. A. SMITH, President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co.
B. W. PHILLIPS, President Chicago Saving Institution and Trust Co.
THOS. B. BRYAN, President Fidelity Safe Depository.
B. H. CAMPBELL, U. S. Marshal, First Dist. Ill.
PHILIP HOYNE, U. S. Commissioner, Chicago.
NATHAN CORWITH, Capitalist.
OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER, Financial Agents, Chicago.
GURDON S. HUBBARD, Capitalist, Chicago.
WM. H. OVINGTON, Secretary West Division Railway Co., Chicago.
WM. H. BRADLEY, Clerk U. S. and Circuit Courts, Illinois.
JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods.
FIELD, LEITER & CO., Dry Goods.
COOK, COBURN & CO., Advertising Agents, Chicago.

We offer our goods at a price that will afford wholesalers and retailers a quick and handsome profit, and furnish with the first order for one dozen bells, and upwards, a fine photograph (large size) of our Court House in ruins, making an attractive and ornamental picture, to aid their sale.

Illustrated descriptive circulars and price list sent to dealers on application to us. Retail price, $3 each—on receipt of same, a sample bell will be sent, post paid, to any address.

BALL, BLACK & CO. .... New York.
BAILEY & CO. .... Philadelphia.
And all leading jewellers have our goods for sale.

H. S. EVERHART & CO.,
510 Wabash-av., Chicago,
Sole Proprietors.

WINES.

A. ROCHEREAUX & CO.,

AGENTS FOR

KRUG CHAMPAIGNE AT NEW ORLEANS,

SAY

"The Wine delivered from New York is exactly the same as the one shipped from New Orleans. The only different thing about them is the label."

STANTON & CO.,

SELL

KRUG AT $21.00 CURRENCY,

AND

	Currency.
Heidsieck & Co. Sillery	$19.50
Geisler & Co. Sillery	19.75
G. H. Mumm & Co. Dry Verzenay	20.00
De St. Marceaux & Co. Carte Blanche	20.00
Piper Heidsieck	20.50
L. Roederer Dry Sillery	22.50
Delmonico	22.50
Heidsieck & Co. Monopole	23.00
L. Roederer Imperial	24.00
Moet & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial	24.00
L. Roederer Carte Blanche	24.00
Veuve Clicquot	25.00
Pleasant Valley Paris Exposition	14.00
Pleasant Valley Carte Blanche	13.00
Pleasant Valley Great Western	13.50
Werks Golden Eagle	16.50

JUST RECEIVED, NEW

Pate de Foies Gras, only $1.50 currency.

FOR

GOOD GOODS at LOW PRICES,

GO TO CORNER

Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

We have this day associated with us Mr. WM. HAYDEN. Our firm name will be Thomas, Lazear & Hayden.
THOMAS & LAZEAR,
Manufacturers of Neck Wear,
946 Wabash-av.
January 22, 1872.

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED TO

53 CANAL-ST.,

Between Madison and Washington-sts.,

Where we shall be pleased to see our friends. We are

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

GRAY'S MOLDED COLLARS AND CUFFS.

A FULL LINE NOW IN STOCK.

Novelties in Neck Wear. Specialties made to order.

THOMAS, LAZEAR & HAYDEN,

Manufacturers of Gentlemen's Neck Wear.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The limited copartnership of Bowen, Hunt & Winslow is this day dissolved by mutual consent. George S. Bowen and Almerin H. Winslow are alone authorized to receipt for debts owing to said firm, and to sign in liquidation. All liabilities of said firm are assumed by James H. Bowen, George S. Bowen, Chauncey T. Bowen, and Almerin H. Winslow.

Dated at Chicago, Jan. 10, 1872.

GEORGE S. BOWEN,
ALMERIN H. WINSLOW,
WILLIAM VAN SLYCK,
FREDERICK A. HUNT,
JAMES F. HUNT,
EDWARD BARBOUR,
JAMES H. BOWEN,
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, } Special.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the firm name in settlement. The books, notes, and accounts will be found at the office of Richards, Shaw & Winslow, No. 138 Michigan av.

J. RICHARDS,
F. CRUMBAUGH,
T. A. SHAW.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Fitch, Williams & Co., was dissolved on the first instant, by limitation. Either of the undersigned are authorized to sign the firm name in the settlement of the business.

W. H. FITCH,
N. O. WILLIAMS,
ED. OLMSTEAD.

Jan. 16, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

This is to certify that Chauncey T. Bowen, George W. Shaw, William H. Fitch, Jonathan Richards, Theodore A. Shaw, and Almerin H. Winslow, have formed a limited partnership in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois, and that, *First*, The name or firm under which the partnership is to be conducted is RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW. *Second*, The general nature of the business to be transacted is the purchase and sale of dry goods at wholesale. *Third*, Chauncey T. Bowen and George W. Shaw are the special partners thereto, and William H. Fitch, Jonathan Richards, Theodore A. Shaw, and Almerin H. Winslow, are the general partners thereto; that the place of residence of said George W. Shaw is the city of Dayton, in the State of Ohio; that the place of residence of said Chauncey T. Bowen, William H. Fitch, Jonathan Richards, Theodore A. Shaw, and Almerin H. Winslow, is the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois. *Fourth*, The said Chauncey T. Bowen has contributed to the capital stock of said partnership the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and the said George W. Shaw has contributed thereto the sum of fifty thousand dollars. *Fifth*, The period at which said partnership is to commence is the first day of February, A. D. 1872, and the period at which it is to terminate is the thirty-first day of January, 1875. *Sixth*, The principal place of business of said partnership is the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereto signed their names this first day of February, A. D. 1872.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. FITCH,
JONATHAN RICHARDS,
THEODORE A. SHAW,
ALMERIN H. WINSLOW,
GEORGE W. SHAW,
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

I, Edward W. Russell, a Notary Public in and for said city, do hereby certify that on this day personally came before me, Chauncey T. Bowen, George W. Shaw, William H. Fitch, Jonathan Richards, Theodore A. Shaw, and Almerin H. Winslow, to me known to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged the said instrument, by them signed, to be their act and deed, and that they executed the same for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given under my hand and official seal, this third day of February, A. D. 1872.

[SEAL.] (Signed) EDWARD W. RUSSELL, Notary Public.

THE LAW COURTS.

What Constitutes Habitual Drunkenness and Repeated Cruelty.

The Kingsbury Estate Again the Subject of Litigation.

Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace—A Law Which Was Not Passed.

Superior Court.

THE MARITAL RELATION.

A divorce case, instituted by Fanny Lichtenberger against her husband, Charles, having been restored to the files of the Court, was tried, with the result that the defendant was found not guilty. The allegations against him were that he had been guilty of habitual drunkenness, cruelty, extreme and repeated, and adultery. The Court laid it down as law, that the cruelty contemplated by statute to warrant divorce means that some act shall be done, by the party charged, cruel in its nature and the repetition of such acts constituted repeated cruelty, and high words and abuse of any character might be considered as tending to prove such cruelty. So if the defendant were habitually drunk during the last two years, at his home and in presence of his family, the verdict would be for complainant, even if defendant was able to attend with regularity to his business; but, in this connection, it must appear that there was such a fixed habit of intoxication on his part as to have incapacitated him for the transaction of his business, for the occasional use of intoxicating liquor to excess is not enough to establish the charge of habitual drunkenness. So a verdict could not be found for the complainant on the belief that the parties to the suit have not lived, and probably will not live, happily together. Upon the question of cruelty the jury may consider what, if any, circumstances of provocation there are in the language of the other party, so that if the defendant in striking a blow was provoked thereto by the misconduct of his wife, the misconduct being of a nature to constitute a great provocation, and to arouse ordinary human passion, and the violence was not out of all proportion to the provocation; that this charge is not proven. For extreme cruelty means such cruelty as shows itself in acts threatening the life or health of the person injured, or induces a well-grounded fear that its longer continuance would result in the death, maiming, or other permanent injury of the complainant. Wherefore, in this State, to justify a divorce on this ground, not only must the complainant have suffered extreme cruelty, but some act of extreme cruelty must afterward be committed; in other words, the cruelty must be repeated. The mere fact of seeing a man,—the father of a family,—walking or riding out with a married woman, not his wife, is not sufficient to warrant a jury in convicting him of adultery.

EJECTMENT.

A reinstated ejectment suit came before the Court. Mrs. Cornelia Russell sued to recover, from Christian Mandell and Simon Peterson, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 28, 39 N. R. 12 E. 3 p. m., farm land. She took a verdict, and defendants took a new trial under the statute.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was entered in favor of N. Visendraith against James Hanson for $354.47, and execution issued. This judgment was rendered upon a judgment note dated Sept. 21, 1871, as a special lien (by mortgage) upon the brig Lowell.

A LIEN ASKED—THE LUMBARD COLLECTORSHIP.

A bill was filed by John Forsythe to establish a lien upon real estate, commencing on the east line of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, 39 N. R. 12, east 3 p. m., running thence west 24 rods, south 16 rods, east 24 rods, and north on the east line of the west half of the southeast quarter of said Section 12, 15 rods to the place of beginning.

It is stated that Frank Lumbard, being seized of the property, was elected Town Collector for the Town of South Chicago for the term of year, and gave bonds which were approved. Afterward, however, judgment was rendered in this Court against Lumbard, for $9,000 damages, $7,952.96 damages and costs for breach of his bond (defalcation) for the use of the complainant, which sum he has been unable to collect, an execution notwithstanding. Beyond this, complainant took judgment for $350,000 and costs, which remains in force. Nevertheless the lien existing, Lumbard has sought to convey the realty mentioned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An action, covenant broken, was commenced by James Holland against Adolph Hubner, in which the damages are laid at $2,000.

An action on the case was commenced by Doras Manke against Henry and Maria Kruell, in which the damages are laid at $5,000.

Circuit Court.

THE KINGSBURY ESTATE.

The matter of the settlement of the property appertaining to the Kingsbury heirs and survivors is not yet concluded. A supplemental bill has been filed in this Court to enjoin the Receiver of the estate, John Woodbridge, Esq., from transferring policies of insurance which cover the buildings which once stood on the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, and were destroyed by the fire. This supplemental bill is filed in the interest of Mrs. Buckner, who comes in under the decree of the Supreme Court as half owner in fee. Accompanying this proceeding is a petition of Isaac Arnold, Esq., for a determination of the Receivership. Mr. Arnold relates that he was, on the 22d day of November last, appointed guardian of the minor, Henry W. Kingsbury, under bond of $600,000, by reason of which fact he claims that the appointment of a Receiver ceased to exist. He states that thus far the estate has not been transferred to him, but claims that such a transfer of the infant's interest in the estate should at once be effected.

JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES.

Judge Rogers yesterday decided, in the case of Peter Leddy against Michael O'Connor, where a Justice of the Peace had rendered judgment for $177, that there is no such authority in such officer. It was claimed that the judgment was rendered under the act by some persons supposed to have been passed increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace from $100 to $200. The Court stated in substance that the bill cited was and is no law at all, wherefore there is no jurisdiction in the Justices conferred under it. The Senate never passed the bill. That body passed a bill of two sections, and it became necessary to return it to the House that that body might concur in the amendments made, and the House did not concur, but returned the bill, whereupon the Senate receded from its position, but did not repass the bill as passed by the House.

FELL INTO A DITCH.

An action on the case was commenced by Margaret Duraher against William O. Vinty and David Whiteford, in which the damages are laid at $5,000. Mrs. Margaret claims that the defendants being engaged in laying water pipes for the Halsted street barracks (in which she was a tenant) left an exposed ditch into which, upon the 7th of December she fell, to her great personal injury.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Chester D. Hooker was appointed provisional assignee of the bankrupt Great Western Insurance Company.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Education—Teaching in German to be Resumed—Proposed Revision of the Course of Instruction—Average Attendance for the Month—No Rebate of School Land Rental to be Allowed.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, Vice President Runyan in the chair. There were also present the following Inspectors: Queal, Stephens, Sally, Walsh, Goggin, Richberg, Briggs, Moore, Wuensche, Meserve, Schintz, and Hambleton.

NO LAND TO BE PURCHASED.

Inspector Moore, of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, reported that the Committee were not in favor of purchasing ground on the South Side. He believed that for the first time the city could boast a success in the heating and ventilating of the Washington School by indirect radiation.

SCREENS FOR THE SCHOOLS.

He moved that screens be erected in one room of the Mosely School, to protect the children from the coils, by way of experiment. This would send the heated air up, and prevent its attacking the children laterally.

Inspector Meserve moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds for investigation, with power to act.

Inspector Schmitz inquired whether $20 would cover the expense of the experiment.

Mr. Ward thought that for $20 he could fit up a screen of zinc or galvanized iron as high as the window-sills, which would be successful.

The matter was referred to the Committee, with power to act.

Inspector Schmitz, of the Committee on Janitors and Supplies, recommended the purchase of sundry small items, which report was adopted.

WANTS TO BE PAID.

A communication of Isaac Eastman, ex-Janitor, asking for payment, was on motion, referred to the Finance Committee.

BILLS AUDITED.

The Committee on Finance reported bills amounting to $4,810.10, which they recommend be paid.

The report was concurred in.

FULL CERTIFICATE.

On motion of Superintendent Pickard, a full certificate was granted to Miss Charlotte O. Bailey.

NEARLY VACATED.

Inspector Goggin, of the Committee on High School, reported that the High School building was nearly vacated.

DRAWING MODELS.

Inspector Hambleton, of the Committee on the Normal School, reported, recommending the outlay of $25 on drawing models for the Normal School.

It was concurred in.

GERMAN TO BE RESUMED.

Inspector Richberg, of the Committee on German, reported that German could be taught in all the existing schools, and steps had been taken to have the studies resumed.

REVISING THE COURSE.

Superintendent Pickard suggested it was now a good opportunity to revise the graded course, the fire having destroyed the copies in possession of the Board. If the Board would authorize a revision of the course, he was willing to get to work with the Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction. The sooner it was taken in hand the better. With the experience of the past two or three years, the course could be so remodelled as to suit the resources of the Board and the requirements of the pupils as to be entirely satisfactory.

Inspector Hambleton moved that the Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction, in connection with the Superintendent, be instructed to revise the course of instruction.

The motion was agreed to.

THE FILE INCOMPLETE.

Superintendent Pickard said there were some portions of last year's report which had never yet been published. He would like to obtain copies of the early annual reports to complete the file for the office. The first, second and third years—1854-5-6 and, he believed 1857—were missing.

ATTENDANCE.

Superintendent Pickard presented the following statistics for the month:

	Whole No. enrolled.	Av. No. belonging.	Av. attendance.	Per centage.
High School	621	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Division	2,282	1,931.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Division	7,079	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Division	18,224	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	28,106	25,534.8	24,065.8	94.2

The attendance was only two thousand less than before the fire.

NO REBATE.

Inspector Richberg offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Efforts are being made by parties owning leases of school lands to have the rental of said lands partially rebated by the Common Council; and

WHEREAS, If such efforts were prosecuted to effect, the school funds would be thereby materially impaired, and the loss eventually fall upon the tax payers generally, therefore

Resolved, That this Board respectfully protest against any such rebate.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be presented to the Common Council.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Board adjourned.

NOT TOTALLY DESTROYED.

The Woman-Suffrage Movement Not Burned Up in the Great Conflagration.

Its Adherents Still Alive and Determined to Assert Their Vitality.

The Woman's Suffrage Association, since the fire, has not been dead, but sleeping. It will take some more fire and wide-spread disaster to kill this virulent disorder which has been raging among our feminine friends for several years past. The "bureau" was burned, it is true, with all the books and papers contained in the drawers of that commodious piece of furniture. But hope springs perennial in the human breast, and is above and independent of bureas. Bureaus may perish, but the great question of woman's suffrage survives. Mrs. Carter, the Superintendent of the Chicago office, was scattered and demoralized by the tornado of flame that swept through the city on that dreadful Sunday night. She is now in California, and it is feared that the great problem of woman suffrage must be wrought out without her.

No meeting has been held since the fire until yesterday, when an effort was made to collect together the *disjecta membra*. A portion of the Executive Committee met in the pleasant parlor of Mrs. Van Winkle, No. 1400 Indiana avenue. The attendance was not large, but numbers are of little consequence when the deeds done are big with fate. Out of twenty-nine members of the Committee scattered throughout the State, only seven were present.

Robert Collyer could not come, for reasons that were not given in the hearing of the reporter. But it is known that his sympathies are with the cause. General Sweet, who "takes up arms" for the association, was somewhere in space. Mrs. Willard came as the minutes were being read. She shook hands all round, having just returned from Eastern climes and realms remote, whither she went on one of Pullman's palace cars. The price was $5, and she objected to it as too much. Mrs. Fernando Jones was present. So was Mrs. Judge Waite, who presided over the deliberations of the seven with womanly grace and dignity. Mrs. Dr. Levanway could not allow herself to be absent. Being accomplished in her profession, she can minister to a mind diseased, but cannot eradicate the suffrage mania from the gentle feminine bosom. The others present, beside the hostess, were Mrs. E. Loomis and Mrs. E. W. Miller.

The meeting was rather slow in gathering, and, to speed the lagging moments the fair doctress took to task the reporter of a well-known quarto journal for strictures contained in the report of a recent meeting of a benevolent institution. The incipient journalist stood his ground nobly, saying, in self-defence, that upon first-class morning journals like that he represented everything reportorial was passed through a crucible called the city editor, and came out refined gold. In this hopper, or crucible, was placed the report in question, and it came out "medicated," "if I may be allowed to borow a technicality of your profession"—said the young journalist, bowing politely to the lady—in the manner to which you object. Another lady here came to the journalist's rescue, saying that she approved of the report in every respect.

The meeting was at last called to order by Mrs. Waite.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. Fernando Jones was elected Vice President of the State Association, *ad interim*, and Mrs. Van Winkle, Secretary.

Mrs. Waite stated that the principal object of this meeting was to make arrangements for the State Suffrage Convention, to be held in Bloomington on the 13th and 14th of the present month. She had received a letter from Mrs. Ferguson, one of the faithful of that city, from which she read extracts. The Opera House in Bloomington had been engaged for the occasion, and good speakers had been secured. Nothing would do the feminine heart of the ladies of that city so much good as to have Robert Collyer come down there, and speak words of encouragement to them. Bills of great length of letter and blackness of ink had been printed, enough to cover all the barn doors and board fences of Bloomington. [Great enthusiasm.] Mrs. Hazlitt, of Michigan, had promised to give the light of her countenance, and Mrs. Stewart, of Illinois, would not be more than a thousand miles from the Association while it was in session. Everything was lovely, according to this epistolary suffragist, and all the omens were favorable. It was also hoped that Mrs. Livermore could be induced to send her sonorous yawp over the roof of Bloomington.

It was stated that Mrs. Della Harris was so disinterested that she had promised to give up two or three profitable lecture engagements, in order that she might meet in convention with her sisters.

Further epistolary extracts were given, in which it was stated that there would be vocal music worthy of the grandeur of the occasion. A chorus was in training which would render popular melodies in the most finished manner. The bills would be out to-day.

Mrs. Waite stated, *excathedra*, that the people of Bloomington were all favorable to the Convention, and there was no doubt there would be, as the revivalists would say, an "interesting time." Bloomington contained a noble specimen of manhood in the shape of a Methodist minister, who had once adjourned his prayer-meeting in order to allow the suffragists to have a meeting. It warmed the heart to come into contact with such men. Once when this clergyman of advanced ideas was asked if any in his church were in favor of woman suffrage, he promptly replied that he didn't know of any who were opposed to it. This indicated a most hopeful state of things in Bloomington.

It was decided that all should be invited, but that the inviting should be done in an inexpensive manner, and also that notices of the Convention should be published, the holding of the Convention not having yet been advertised except in the Bloomington papers. The Committee concluded that it would be of no use to ask the railroads to sell half-fare tickets to the Convention, the Convention of General Ticket Agents having decided against that sort of thing.

Mrs. Willard expressed the opinion that in the millennial time that is to be, when the General Government shall control the railroads as it now does the Post Office, we shall all,—especially the women,—be able to go where we please and when we please.

Mrs. Waite said she did not know about that, and, some one moving an adjournment about this time, the Committee adjourned.

This meeting is important, as being the first since the fire. It was well conducted, the ladies being quite equal to the exigencies of the case. The proceedings were characterized by quiet and good-breeding. The style of dress worn was neat and not gaudy. Several ladies wore gold chains of great cost, which they will lay upon the altar of the cause at the first opportunity.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Tuesday, Feb. 6.

CITY PROPERTY.

Part of Lot 1, in Block 12, of w½ Section 17, 39, 14, dated, Jan. 6; consideration, $16,000.

Lot 39, in Boake's Block 5, of Cochran et al w½ e½ Section 6, 39, 14, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $500.

Lot 37, in Boake's Block 5, of Cochran et al w½ s e¼ Section 6, 39, 14, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $500.

Lot 38, in Boake's Block 5, of Cochran et al w½ s e¼ Section 6, 39, 14, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $500.

Lot 70, in Boake's Block 5, of Cochran et al w½ s e¼ Section 6, 39, 14, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $500.

Lot 30, in Block 11, Elston's Addition, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 11 and 12, in Block 1, in University sub n e¼ Section 34, 39, 14, dated Oct. 9, 1871; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 46, in Block 5, of Blocks 31, and 32, in Section 33, 39, 14, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $700.

West Washington st, s w corner of Union st, n f undivided ½ of 30 ft, running to Madison st, with buildings, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 37, in Walker's Block 12, in Walsh and McMullen's sub ½ of Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $800.

Randolph st, bet Wabash av and State st, n f, 76x108 ft, dated Dec. 29, 1871; consideration, $86,000.

Lot 53, in Shoenberger's Block 1, in Assessor's n ½ of se ¼ of Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 25; consideration, $1,200.

West Washington st, sw cor of Carpenter st, n f, 100x100 ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $20,000.

Lots 7 and 9, in Block 37, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $5,400.

North LaSalle st, bet Schiller and Carl sts, w f, 29½x152 ft, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $4,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 13, in Block 4, in Heintz's sub s w ¼ of Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $1,300.

Because They, and They Only, are Genuine.

Everhardt & Co. have reason to congratulate themselves upon the success of their venture in the Charm-Bell business. The beautiful little models do not require a word of explanation, but tell their own tale. As relics of the great fire, nothing can equal them in beauty or appropriateness, while to our oldest residents they are of even greater historical value. The original Court House bell, from which they are made, contained two or three of the old field-pieces belonging to Fort Dearborn before Chicago began to aspire to any very great fame as a village, and the additional interest this circumstance gives to the metal will be understood. Even as far as the Cape of Good Hope the enterprising young fellows have succeeded in awakening an interest in their relics, and, as before predicted, wherever the news of the Chicago fire has been carried, there will be a demand for their charms, for none can doubt that they are genuine.

A Valuable Medium.

A copy of Relyea & Gilbert's *Railroad Advertiser* has just been laid upon our table. It is a handsomely printed volume of about 250 pages, containing interesting descriptions of the various Pacific Railroads, and also a complete and official list of all the express offices in the United States and Canada. As a medium of advertising for leading business houses in all parts of the country, it will be recognized as having a value peculiarly and distinctively its own. Apply to Relyea & Gilbert, printers and publishers, No. 51 Canal street, Chicago.

THE FIRE LIMITS ORDINANCE.

Public Meeting of Regular and Special Committees of the Common Council.

An Afternoon Devoted to Amendments, Suggestions, Objections, Etc.

No Definite Results Reached—The Subject to Receive Further Consideration.

The Committee on Fire and Water, together with the Auxiliary Committee of the Common Council, met yesterday afternoon in the Common Council Chamber. Ald. McGenniss called the meeting together. Ald. Bond was appointed Secretary. Besides the Committee there were several Aldermen present, and from 30 to 40 citizens.

The Chairman stated that since the report of the Committee recommending the fire ordinance, four weeks ago, the Council had discussed it thoroughly. On the previous meeting, owing to the innumerable amendments thrown in by the press, and the people, it was decided to recommit the ordinance to the Committee on Fire and Water, and an Auxiliary Committee of Six. He hoped that the gentlemen present would be able to make practical suggestions. He called for free expression, and that they would be made in writing.

Ald. Bailey called for the reading of the remonstrances and petitions.

The Chairman exhibited the stupendous pile of manuscript purporting to be amendments.

Ald. Heath moved to take up the ordinance section by section.

The motion prevailed. Section 1 was taken up.

Ald. Thompson moved to take up the South Division first, and the West and North in order. The motion prevailed.

Ald. Thompson offered the following amendment to the ordinance for the South Division: That the fire limits of the City of Chicago shall begin at the mouth of the main Chicago River; thence running south bounded by Lake Michigan to Thirty-ninth street; thence west to a line 150 feet west of State street; thence north to a line 125 feet south of Thirty-fifth street; thence west to a line 125 feet west of Wentworth avenue; thence north to a line 125 feet south of Thirty-first street; thence west to a line 125 feet west of Halsted street; thence north to the tracks of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Northwestern Railroad; thence west to a line 125 feet west of Throop street.

Ald. Bond would prefer to have suggestions made, as the Committee would any way act upon the papers submitted to them.

Ald. Schmitz had a suggestion, placing the fire limits at Twenty-ninth, State, Twenty-sixth street, Rock Island Railroad, Twenty-second, and Jefferson streets.

The Chairman wanted new suggestions, as the others were all in the hands of the Committee.

Ald. Gill did not suppose the Committee would hear any discussion of the question. He offered an amendment by substituting Lake street for Walnut street as the north limit on the West Side.

Ald. Bailey wanted to extend the line along Reuben to Madison street, in place of Van Buren.

Ald. Stuart moved to amend by substituting "125 west of Wells street to its intersection of Lincoln avenue, thence 125 feet south of Lincoln avenue, along the line (Lincoln avenue), to Fullerton avenue, thence on Fullerton avenue to Lake Michigan.

This concluded the amendments to the limits.

Section 2 was read.

Ald. Gardner renewed his amendment, (now in the hands of the Committee,) to strike out the whole clause relating to the prohibition of gravel and tar roofs, on the ground that such roofs were less inflammable than tin or sheet-iron. Cement was an additional weight and expense without corresponding advantages. He did not want to create a monopoly in the roofing business. The Council had not a right to say what should be put on. They could only say what should not be put on.

Ald. Heath had a substitute for Section 2, which he would like read.

Ald. Bailey wanted his substitute read—for the whole ordinance.

The Chair thought it unnecessary to read the amendments as it would take up a vast amount of time.

Ald. Gardner wanted to hear from the architects, whose opinion was as valuable to the Council to rate on as to the Committee to draft an ordinance. He would like to be enlightened.

Ald. Bond wanted to know something about the merits of the building,—the party wall, hydraulic cement, and what "distilled cement" meant. He did not want to add unnecessarily to the expense of building.

Ald. McGrath said he understood that Ald. Bailey's substitute was drafted so as to meet the views of the objecting parties. To read it would be the shortest way to arrive at a conclusion.

The Secretary read Ald. Heath's amendment, which differed from the existing section mainly by allowing to dwellings walls 4 inches in thickness less than in stores or factories. Provided, that any building one story in height may have brick walls 8 inches in thickness, said story not being more than 16 feet high. The ordinance, as amended, would contain the following: The provisions for party walls refer only to buildings less than 100 feet deep. It, also, provides that every fifth course be a header, except where walls are faced with pressed brick, in which case other precautions are to be taken.

Mr. Nixon complained of an inconsistency in the wording of the ordinance regarding party walls.

Mr. Van Osdel said that, when properly constructed, a tar roof resisted fire better than a tin or iron roof. He did not believe gravel or tar roofs could be fired by brands falling upon them. Surrounded with an 18-inch wall, such roofs would be perfectly safe.

Ald. Schaffner inquired what "distilled cement" did mean.

Mr. Van Osdel thought that gravel on a tar roof was sufficient, and a good protection. He thought the cement expensive and superfluous. He believed that distilled cement, applied to tar mixed with resin.

Ald. Schaffner inquired whether it was an article of commerce.

Ald. McGenniss said "distilled cement" was a term applied to a composition of tar and resin, heated to a high temperature, by which the inflammable gases were evaporated. He obtained the information from certain roofers, whose roofing material had been "distilled" on the night of the fire.

Ald. Gardner thought a sixteen inch party wall too thick.

Mr. Van Osdel supposed that referred to a wall between two buildings, not to partitions.

Ex-Ald. Wilce said "outside wall" meant "street wall."

Ald. Gardner continued to speak.

Mr. Reynolds objected to any fire ordinance touching his interests and wanted to offer a resolution to that effect.

The Chair wouldn't think of entertaining anything of the kind.

H. H. Haaf thought iron was not a safe material for columns. Pine columns he believed would stand fire better than iron.

Ald. Gardner thought if timber columns were not to be used the result would be terrible complications. Wooden joist were permitted and wooden uprights were forbidden, and yet, as everybody knew, a thing didn't incur half the danger of getting burnt when standing upright that it did when lying laterally.

Section 3 was read.

Ald. Schaffner had serious objections to the section as it read. It would drive manufacturers outside the city limits, especially as regards willow ware or basket manufactories. He proposed to strike out willow ware and alcohol, and substitute paint. Alcohol was required by nearly every one.

Ald. Batcham said he supposed nobody expected that the ordinance forbade the continuance of such business in any building where it was at present.

Section 4 was taken up and disposed of. Sections 5, 6, and 7 were read and various amendments thereto submitted.

They were not discussed with any great vigor or originality. Arguments *pro* and *con* were submitted, but they have all been reported before.

Previous to adjournment, the Chairman called a meeting of the Standing Committee on Fire and Water and the Auxiliary Committee for 7 o'clock last evening.

The meeting then adjourned.

"THE AMERICAN STUMP."

Lecture by General Kilpatrick at the Union Park Congregational Church—An Amusing and Entertaining Dissertation.

General J. P. Kilpatrick lectured in the Union Park Congregational Church, last evening, upon the "American Stump." The audience was a very large and fashionable one, and enjoyed the lecture hugely, as it was replete with amusing anecdotes and hits upon orators who hold forth on the stump during a political canvass. The lecturer said that his subject naturally suggested politics, but he had eliminated everything political, and would not say aught to offend an upholder of the principles of either of the two great political parties. History had no earlier record than that which tells of leaders who moved men's minds by appealing to them from the rostrum, and if the pen was mightier than the sword, the tongue exceeded both in power. To move mankind by personal appeal was the earliest of arts, and the most universal. In this country it has taken such a peculiar field of action as to be denominated the "stump." The term had its conception in derision, as the stump orator created an unfavorable impression, he having no idea of the rules of grammar, and being a stranger to style or elocution. He, however, did his work, and instructed the independent voter, and was in this nation of experiments a living, mighty power. He depended more upon common sense than fine arts and culture, and must be regarded as one of the fixed institutions of the land. Snobbery ridiculed him, and regarded his efforts as vulgar, and abhorred him, yet he was far better than they. The lecturer knew politicians, holding high offices under the Government, who pretended to despise platform-speaking, yet dreaded its power. Not one person in a thousand could solve the "great questions of the day." The lecturer could never understand the New Departure of the Democratic party, and never heard of but one man who did, and he was insane. It doubtless required great ability to be a merchant and speculate and make money, and to be Superintendent of a railroad, but it required far greater ability to run a Government of 40,000,000 of people, which it was the problem of politics to do. The man, therefore, who sneers and scoffs at the stump orator, is false to his duties as a citizen. The stump, of course, had its imperfections. There were second and third and no-rate orators, who wrap themselves up in the American flag and fly up to the skies on the eagle's wings, and indulge in grandiloquent and top-loftical expressions; so were there imperfections in the pulpit. Many ministers do not preach for their congregations, or unfold Bible truths, but glory in rhetorical flourishes which will read well in the newspapers. The lecturer then recited the struggles between the political parties from 1840 to 1860, interspersing amusing anecdotes of speakers, and telling the devices which they resorted to for the purpose of making their candidate appear favorable in the eyes of the people. There were many attractions about the platform, and persons who made lecturing or speaking a business were actuated by the same motives as the sculptor, the painter, or the scholar; it is natural, and "they must do it." The rostrum was alluring, and those who have enjoyed its triumphs seldom leave it. It was no place for the "nice young man." The orator must always have his wits about him, or submit to the mortification consequent upon a failure, must be able to hold the attention of his audience in case of an alarm of fire, and possess lungs strong enough to outsound a brass band. These qualifications are possessed by few, and it was no wonder that innumerable persons are unable to make a stump speech. Instances of failures were mentioned by the lecturer, and the audience were much amused thereat. As a peroration General Kilpatrick spoke eulogistically of platform speakers, characterizing them as the educators of the people in a great measure, and claiming that they were far better people than those who speak disparagingly of them.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Site for the Government Building.

On Tuesday Judges Drummond and Blodgett, of the United States Circuit and District Courts, appointed L. C. P. Freer, E. T. Watkins, and E. W. Blatchford as the Commissioners to condemn the land in the block on one corner of which the old Post-office was located. They were to have met yesterday morning in Room No. 21 Congress Hall, to organize, but did not do so, as Mr. Blatchford failed to make his appearance. The other two gentlemen were, however, sworn to make a fair and impartial valuation of the property according to law. Mr. Blatchford will probably be sworn by the Court this morning, and, if he is, the Commission will meet immediately, organize, and commence hearing the testimony of the owners of the land embraced in the block in question, and of real estate dealers who are informed of the value of property in its vicinity.

Serious Affray.

A very serious affray took place at 5 o'clock last evening, in the basement occupied by Emery & McFarland, roofing and cornice manufacturers, corner of Randolph and Canal streets. William Quinn, an employe of the firm of Abraham Knisely & Co., in company with another man, entered the first mentioned establishment and requested to be shown some of the work. Both the intruders were under the influence of liquor, and were, as usual in such cases, rough and noisy. Their acts and words finally offended some of Emery & McFarland's workmen, and the latter ordered the fellows out. Quinn's companion said something very offensive to the people in the shop, and a general fight resulted. It has not been clearly ascertained who struck the first blow, but William Quinn came out of the fray with three immense cuts in his head, one being on the frontal bone. He bled profusely, and was conveyed to Union Street Police Station, where his wounds were attended to by the County Physician. The young man has been sent to his home on the North Side. It is feared that his wounds are dangerous. No arrests have as yet been made.

A Turbulent Spirit.

John Jaques is the keeper of a general boarding-house on Lake street. He is not remarkable for good temper, and, in one of his fits of biliousness, made some fierce threats against the peace and happiness of his son, John Jaques, Jr. On being arraigned before Justice Scully yesterday, Jaques pleaded intoxication, but agreed to refrain from stimulants of an alcoholic kind for six months. The Justice held him in $1,000 bonds to keep the peace. Jaques was also charged by John Milner, a boarder in the house, with having committed an assault upon and indulged in threats against him. The charge was changed to disorderly, and the defendant was fined $20, and held in $500 additional peace bonds.

The unfortunate Jaques was further charged with having assailed his wife. The lady, however, did not put in an appearance, and the belligerent boarding-house keeper was allowed to retire from Court with the punishment already inflicted.

The Schnabag Homicide.

Sergant O'Donnell, of the Twelfth street substation, yesterday succeeded in arresting Albert Kalas who is suspected of having assaulted Albert Schnabag, whose death at the County Hospital was reported yesterday. The prisoner was seen in the company of the diseased on the night when the latter sustained his mortal injuries. Kalas acknowledges having had a fight with Schnabag that evening but admits nothing more. Corner Stephens proceeded yesterday to the County Hospital, for the purpose of holding an inquest on the remains of the victim of the midnight tragedy. A *post mortem* examination was held, which showed that death had resulted from compression of the brain. The inquest was adjourned until this morning, in order that the police authorities might have sufficient time to investigate the matter.

The Choicest of the Season.

The ladies of the Second Baptist Church are anxious to improve the condition of their organ fund. Accordingly, they have set to work to raise money by an entertainment on an extensive scale. Their characteristic energy and liberality have appeared in the efforts to make the affair a success, and, on Thursday evening, probably will occur one of the most delightful church festivals that any society can boast. The price of tickets has been set comparatively low, but the ladies expect to realize a handsome sum. The preparations have been made without regard to expense, and their efforts will, without doubt, be properly rewarded. The undertaking is laudable, and, irrespective of their share in it, should command pecuniary support.

Announcements.

The Ellsworth Zouaves meet at the Briggs House, this evening.

—Mrs. S. S. Williams, who recently resided at No. 111 North Reuben street, is requested to communicate with Rev. E. Sullivan, No. 594 Wabash avenue.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the Home of the Friendless, will be held in the Home, this forenoon, at 10 o'clock.

—A regular meeting of the Dominion Benevolent Association, will be held this evening, in Room 5, No. 133 West Madison street. A full attendance is desired.

—The regular encampment of Ransom Post, G. A. R., will be held this evening, at their hall, at the usual hour.

Books for the Law Library.

Judge Isaac G. Wilson has donated to the Chicago Law Library Association a set of "American State Papers," in eight handsomely bound volumes. These books are very rare, and will be a valuable acquisition to the Library. They contain the entire State papers, from the beginning of the Government down to the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association, a resolution was adopted thanking Judge Wilson for his generous gift.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers on the South Side, between Van Buren and Twelfth streets, are hereby notified that P. J. Tris, the old carrier, has been discharged, and no moneys should be paid to him on account of subscription to THE TRIBUNE. Henry Brandt is authorized to settle all outstanding accounts. Subscribers who fail to receive THE TRIBUNE will please report at the counting-room.

Pay Your Taxes.

The Clerks in the City Collector's office are now busily engaged in preparing the delinquent tax-list. Judgment will be applied for as soon as the Legislature has designated the proper officer through whom the City Collector can make such application. The Legislature, it is understood, will push this matter through some time this week. In view of these facts tax-payers should lose no time in paying their taxes.

The Relief Work.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society report that they have received in cash, up to the 6th of January, $2,335,700.75, and had expended up to the same time $1,473,636.19, showing balance on hand $1,762,064.56. The balance on hand, Feb. 3, was $1,314,269.70

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, No. 22 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "veering," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry."

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	[illegible]			To 2 p. m. Snow 3 inches.
7:00 a. m.	3	29.50	S. W. g.	
2:00 p. m.	26	29.68	S. W. g.	
7:00 p. m.	18	29.72	W. g.	

Miscellaneous.

Andrew Girsenbach, an expressman, residing at No. 775 South Halsted street, had his left leg broken last evening, by a kick from one of his horses.

"The Christian Armor" is the name of a sermon of unusual interest, published in pamphlet form, by Rev. Abbott E. Kittridge, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church. It is for sale at the principal bookstores.

—The General Committee of the Irish Literary Association will hold a special meeting at Justice Scully's office, corner of Canal and Randolph streets, at 7:30 o'clock this evening. Important business will be transacted, and all members are requested to be present.

—On Monday night a mob of unruly boys raised quite a riot near the corner of Lake and Desplaines streets. Slang, shot, stones, and sticks were freely used, but no serious execution was done. One of the ringleaders in the affair named John Gillespie was fined $10 at the West Side Police Court yesterday morning.

Carnival Week in New Orleans.

On Tuesday, Feb. 13, at New Orleans, occurs the time-honored celebration of Mardigras Day, and the gorgeous pageant and festival of the Mistick Krew of Comus. The Illinois Central Railroad will sell excursion tickets to New Orleans and return for $39.75. The sale of tickets will commence on Monday, Feb. 5, and be continued until the departure of the morning train on Saturday, the 10th. Return tickets will be good until Feb. 25, inclusive. For tickets and information apply at the Illinois Central Railroad ticket office, No. 75 Canal street, corner of Madison; at the Great Central depot, foot of Lake street, and at the Union depot, foot of Twenty-second street.

Elephantiasis.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

A queer thing in Bellevue yesterday was a case of *elephantiasis*, or swelling of the entire system.

Albert Morrow is the patient. He is 40 years old and has a most pleasing countenance. He was formerly slim in person, but twenty years ago his feet commenced swelling. That swelling went on increasing,—then it began to crawl up his legs to his knees, then up his thighs to his body. Then the dreadful poison moved through his whole system below his breast bone. His legs and stomach have become immense. He now weighs 500 pounds, and is gaining fast. His legs or thighs measure 4½ feet in circumference. His disposition is cheerful, and he don't seem to be in any pain.

His appetite, the Doctor says, is immense, though he himself don't seem to think so.

"How much do you eat in a day, Albert?" I asked yesterday.

"Well, not very much," he answered.

"How much?"

"Let's see, our regular diet, three times per day, is beef, potatoes, and soup. I don't know how much I do eat. I suppose one pound of beef, a half-dozen potatoes, and a quart of soup. That is at my regular meals."

"That is at your regular meals; now how much extra diet do you consume?"

"The doctor allows me, besides my regular meals, 6 ounces of whiskey, 4 eggs, 24 oysters, 6 quarts of milk! 1 pound of beef, 2 quarts of beef soup, half pound of crackers, 1 quart of rice, and some gruel."

Great heavens! I don't wonder that Albert swells up. The doctor tells me that he consumes the above amount of food daily. He eats constantly, from morning till night. His great appetite has made him financially poor, but physically fat. It would take ten men to earn enough to feed him.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Dr. Rauch's Monthly and Weekly Mortality Reports.

The Small-Pox Continues to be Held Firmly in Check.

There was no meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hoard being the only Commissioner present.

The report of Dr. Rauch, the Sanitary Superintendent, for the week ending Feb. 3, shows that there were 128 deaths, a decrease of three from the preceeding week: Males, 67; females, 61. Their ages were: Under one year, 34; between one and two, 13; between two and three, 9; three and four, 6; four and five, 4; five and ten, 7; ten and twenty, 8; twenty and thirty, 8; thirty and forty, 12; forty and fifty, 7; fifty and sixty, 9; sixty and seventy, 7; seventy and eighty, 2; eighty and ninety, 2; one hundred, 1. Their nativities were: Bohemia, 3; Canada, 1; native Chicago, 17; foreign Chicago, 51; other parts of the United States, 18; England, 3; Germany, 12; Ireland, 12; Norway, 4; Nova Scotia, 1; Sweden, 1; Wales, 1; unknown, 2. Consumption caused the death of 15; brain diseases of 9; bronchitis of 10; convulsions of 9; congestion of the lungs of 6; pneumonia of 12; and small-pox of 12.

SMALL-POX.

The Sanitary Superintendent, in his remarks, says: Cases of small-pox and varioloid have been reported during the week at No. 1006 State street, No. 710 South Halsted, No. 80 Lake, No. 515 Cottage Grove avenue, County Hospital, No. 173 West Erie, No. 24 West Erie, No. 69 West Indiana, No. 43 Twenty-sixth street, Clayton, between Laflin street and Blue Island avenue, No. 194 Newberry avenue, No. 37 Brown, corner of Twenty-first and Arnold, No. 183 Dayton, No. 16 Centre avenue barracks, No. 205 Church, No. 164 DeKoven, No. 24 Broadway avenue, No. 78 Milwaukee avenue, No. 480 North Franklin, No. 65 West Indiana, No. 47 West Indiana, No. 263 Blue Island avenue, No. 515 North Halsted, No. 249 First, New Bridgewell, No. 64 Blue Island avenue, No. 86 West Indiana, No. 51 West Indiana, No. 580 South Halsted, No. 33 Burlington, No. 113 South Canal, No. 63 West Indiana, No. 17 Lisle, No. 606 Arnold, No. 231 North Halsted, No. 1410 Indiana avenue (just arrived from New Orleans), No. 277 Centre avenue, No. 694 South State, No. 344 South Throop, No. 198 Mather, No. 178 Blue Island avenue, No. 408 West Twelfth, No. 251 Ewing, No. 86 Indiana, No. 309 Milwaukee avenue, No. 250 Orchard, No. 881 West Madison, No. 666 Milwaukee avenue, No. 46 North Green, No. 73 Blue Island avenue, No. 746 North Halsted, No. 25 Elgin, No. 71 George, No. 249 West Randolph, No. 137 West Erie, No. 524 Foster, and No. 97 West Madison. There is

A SLIGHT DECREASE

in the number of cases reported compared with the last week, and I hope soon to be able to report a greater diminution. Two cases occurred at the County Hospital in attendants who refused to be vaccinated. One of them is now dead. The case at the Centre avenue barracks was a child, who had been imperfectly vaccinated. The number of

INFECTED HOUSES

for the weeks ending as given is as follows: Dec. 16, 46; Dec. 23, 58; Dec. 30, 48; Jan. 6, 58; Jan. 13, 52; Jan. 20, 49; Jan. 27, 65; Feb. 3, 59. For two months the small-pox has not increased much, and at this time it is found in isolated cases throughout the entire city, where vaccination was neglected. The only part of the city where there is an increase is in the northwestern part of the city, particularly on Indiana street, among the Scandinavians. Generally speaking, the same conditions obtain that were observed for the last two weeks,—that a majority of the cases occurred among the floating population and the inmates of crowded boarding-houses.

SEVERAL HORRID NESTS

have been discovered during the week, where the death of some of the patients will take place. More patients were sent to the Small Pox Hospital this week than for the same time before. There are now fifty-six patients there, and for the week there were only two deaths, both patients suffering with other complications.

THE VACCINATION

of all not recently protected is being pushed with all possible vigor by the medical officers of the Relief and Aid Society, in the northwestern and northern parts of the city, while the Sanitary Inspectors are engaged in vaccinating the inmates of infected houses and the pupils of the public and private schools who have not been vaccinated by their own physicians. In the inspection and vaccination of the schools much time and patience is required, but the completion of this duty is approaching. In this connection it is but just that I should call the attention of the Board to the services of Drs. Proegler and VanDoozer. The mortality by small pox is seven less than last week, the number being twelve.

The District Sanitary Superintendents reported that there was no prevalent disease in their districts, other than small-pox, and that the general health was good.

MONTHLY REPORT.

The Sanitary Superintendent had also prepared his monthly report for January. There were 555 deaths during the month, an increase of 36 over the preceeding month; 320 were males, and 235 females; 171 were married, and 394 single; 554 white, and 11 colored. Accidents killed 9, brain diseases carried off 26, bronchitis caused 26 to succumb, consumption claimed 56, convulsions took off 22, fevers ended the career of 53, diphtheria was satisfied with 18, meningitis demanded 28, pneumonia asked for 49, and small-pox summoned 64. Fifty-seven never cried, and 10 were prematurely born. The

MORTALITY BY WARDS

was as follows: First Ward, 3; Second, 1; Third, 31; Fourth, 21; Fifth, 18; Sixth, 38; Seventh, 43; Eighth, 60; Ninth, 42; Tenth, 19; Eleventh, 23; Twelfth, 24; Thirteenth, 19; Fourteenth, 18; Fifteenth, 66; Sixteenth, 26; Seventeenth, 12; Eighteenth, 12; Nineteenth, 3; Twentieth, 5. Accidents, 9; Bridewell, 1; Barracks, 10; County Hospital, 13; Foundling Home, 1; Harrison Street Hospital, 1; Halsted Street Hospital, 1; Mercy Hospital, 8; manslaughter, 2; Hospital for Women, 1; Protestant Orphan Asylum, 1; Small-Pox Hospital, 13; St. Luke's Hospital, 1; Washingtonian Home, 1; suicides, 3. The increase over December is not very great, being entirely among those under 5 years of age. The barracks mortality numbers the same, while there is not much difference in the number of deaths in the hospitals. The greatest changes are the increase by brain disease, bronchitis, meningitis, pneumonia, and small-pox, and the decrease by accidents and typhoid fever. At first glance, Dr. Rauch says, he was led to suppose that the increase by acute pulmonary disease was caused by imperfect shelter, but investigation proved the supposition to be erroneous. Dr. Rauch continues:

THE ABSORBING TOPIC

in a sanitary point of view of the month has been the small-pox, and, taking into consideration all things, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that it has been no worse. The loathsome disease has not increased for the last two months, and for eight weeks it has been kept in check. There were about ten cases in the city that were not reported, but the record of deaths is complete, which makes the deaths one in four and not quite a half of the cases; while there were twelve deaths in the hospitals out of sixty-nine cases, or one in five and three-fourths, showing that the chances of life are much better there than generally in the city. Of those that died forty-four were males, and twenty females, one-half of them being under under 20 years of age, and the others between 20 and 70 years. The effect of vaccination is manifest, as twenty-eight had never been vaccinated, while the remainder had not been since childhood or for a long time. Of those not vaccinated the least mortality occurred under one year, but from one to five it was greater than during any other period in consequence of children of this age being able to be about the streets; while the death rate was lowest between five and twenty, which is the school age, showing that the regulations with regard to the schools has had a beneficial effect, and should be more rigidly enforced. The heavy mortality between twenty and fifty was mainly among men who move about more freely and thus are subject to the influence of the contagion more frequently than females, this being no doubt the reason of the great difference in the number of males and females that died.

During January 51 quarters of beef, 18 carcasses of mutton, and 13 calves were condemned; 5[illegible]0 loads of garbage and 1,170 loads of ashes were carted out of the city, and the bodies of 74 horses, 16 cows, 2,844 dogs, and 108 cats were removed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ORGAN RECITAL AND CONCERT.

We presume no one will doubt our assertion when we say that comfort is a prime essential to the enjoyment of music. The warbling of the sweetest songster of the tropics would be harsh and tuneless amid the drifting snows of a Northern winter. Gentle harmonies are too intimately associated with balmy airs and pleasant surroundings to be especially agreeable without them. Our generalizing is not lacking in special application. Some very good music was given last evening at Plymouth Church, but the temperature of the place was far from tropical. What there was excellent in the programme was enjoyed, however, as far as circumstances would permit.

The programme was well selected, and the artists were among the best in the city as regards vocal capabilities. The organ was played by Mr. I. V. Flagler, a most accomplished performer upon that instrument, and his selections were made with taste and skill. They began with the overture to "Zampa," and ended with a pathetic *adagio* from Beethoven, the intervening numbers being "Reminiscences of Verdi," a "Pastorale" from "William Tell," and one or two specialties well adapted to show the peculiar qualities of the player. Mr. Flagler was applauded at every appearance, and twice *encored*. The quartettes were all well rendered, but would not have suffered from more extended rehearsals. The solos were by Mrs. M. E. Swallow (soprano), Mrs. F. B. Brewer (alto), Mr. Harry Gates (tenor), and Mr. Geo. H. Iott (basso). All are members of the choir of the church, except Mr. Gates. Mr. Iott has a full, deep, round bass voice, one to which it is a pleasure to listen. He sang "The Grand Old Ocean," from Millard, and was complimented with a repetion. Mr. Gates sang a new song, by Balfe, entitled "Whom but Maud should I meet," and was rewarded with similar marks of approbation. He was suffering from a cold that slightly obscured the better tones of his voice, but did his duty nobly. Of the qualities of his voice we have already spoken. It is a pure tenor, rich, flexible, and even throughout the register, such a voice as, with severe culture in a good school, should bring its possessor both honor and profit.

The soprano solo, sung by Mrs. Swallow, was the beautiful song "My Heart is Thy Home," a rather cold selection for a popular audience, but so admirably given that a tumult of applause followed, which was continued until she again appeared. Mrs. Brewer, the alto, was suffering from a severe cold, but was in sufficiently good condition to show some of the best tones of her excellent voice, one of the finest contraltos in the city since the death of Mrs. Matteson.

The entire programme was well rendered and well received, with the atmospheric drawbacks that we have mentioned.

MICHIGAN AVENUE THEATER.

Manning's Minstrels returned to the Michigan Avenue Theatre this week, and are giving a fine programme of strictly first-class minstrelsy. E. M. Hall, who is regarded as the greatest of living banjo players, has connected himself with the troupe, filling also the positions of "end man" and general comedian, and excelling in these as well. The singing is finely done by Kane, Kelly, Murphy and Dunnie; there are Andy McKee, Steve Rogers and Little Eddie for the dancing, and a more artistic trio could scarcely be found. Ricardo's remarkable vocal powers add their share of novelty and enjoyment; and, above all, Billy Manning is there, a whole entertainment in himself. They are attracting excellent patronage among the South Siders, and they deserve it.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The Globe offers for the entertainment of its patrons this afternoon the Irish sensational drama "Shin Fane," with Mr. Biggs, the Irish comedian, in the principal part, and the remaining characters well distributed. Business has been good during the week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lucille Western played for the second time last evening to a large audience, who were well pleased with the manner in which she went through the varying emotions of "East Lynne." The bill for the matinee this afternoon is the ever attractive melodrama, "The Lady of Lyons," with Miss Bailey as *Pauline* and Mr. Frank Lawlor as *Claude Melnotte*.

LOUISIANA.

Warmoth's Testimony Before the Congressional Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—Much interest was felt to-day in the testimony of Governor Warmoth before the Congressional Investigating Committee. He was kept upon the stand without a moment's recess for over six hours, and cross-questioned very elaborately by the Democratic members of the Committee. Speer drew out of him the admission that he made $15,000 on certain species of State bonds, but that he had done it in a perfectly legitimate way. He declared upon his solemn oath that he had never taken money or property as a consideration for his official action, nor made any money by virtue of his office, except the salary of $8,000 per year. He swore, however, that his principal opponents have all been deeply concerned in heavy subsidy schemes before the Legislature. Casey had been custodian of the corruption fund for buying the Louisiana Levee Company's bill through the Legislature, and that Casey, and Herwig (his deputy) had been the principal parties interested in two barefaced steals, viz: the Levee Shed bill, and Warehouse bill. Packard had a Nicholson pavement job, proposing to charge the State of Louisiana a million and a quarter of dollars, for paving a street for New Orleans. This Warmoth vetoed.

The Committee will not close its labors before the end of the week.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—The Congressional Committee in the examination of Governor Warmoth was resumed, occupying the entire day's session, six hours. He stated that Carter, Casey, Packard, Herwig, and Ray, were interested in many of the plundering schemes that were passed by the Legislature; that Senator John Ray had received $546,000 in State bonds for his railroad, upon which the State paid the annual interest $40,000. Ray's Railroad being in default. Ray also received $70,000 from the State for revising of the Code and Statistics of Louisiana.

POLITICAL.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention—Nominations and Resolutions.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Richard D. Hubbard, of Hartford, for Governor, by acclamation.

The following is the substance of the resolutions adopted: The first recognizes the late amendments to the Constitution as deserving the support of all good citizens.

The second demands, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all.

The third demands genuine reform of the tariff; no discrimination in favor of monopolists.

The fifth denounces the abuse of Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections and thanks those Senators who have compelled the disclosure of these misdeeds.

The fifth denounces centralization, and the growing encroachments of Executive power; the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty; packing the Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations; the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people.

The sixth declares that there should be an uprising of the people to keep from power men who prostitute their official power to selfish ends.

The seventh denounces any repudiation of the national debt.

The eighth sympathizes with the Cubans and denounces their oppressors.

The ninth favors a liberal system of free schools, and denounces any interference of the Government with the system.

The last resolution endorses English's administration and pledges support to Hubbard.

Call for a Republican State Convention in Wisconsin.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6.—The State Committee has called the Union Republican Convention to meet at the Capitol on Wednesday, March 13th, for the purpose of nominating ten electors and selecting twenty delegates to attend the National Convention, June 5th. Each Senate and Assembly district will be entitled to two delegates.

ILLINOIS.

Springfield on Runners—Important Suit for Damages—Railroad Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 6.—The snow storm of yesterday was a success in every respect. To-day has been clear and cool, and the snow enjoyed by the fortunate possessors of any rig that would slide.

The case of Walter M. Phillips, *et al.* vs. The Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company, was commenced in the United States Circuit Court this morning. This case is for a claim of about $200,000 damages for alleged breach of covenant by the company failing to furnish the requisite quantity of coal to fill barges for transportation down the river, etc. Messrs. Green & Gilbert, of Cairo, and Messrs. Hay, Green & Little, of this city, appeared for the plaintiffs and T. G. Allen, Esq. of St. Louis, for the defendants. This case creates considerable interest, for the reason of the large damages claimed.

Mr. Morgan, of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, being quite sick, no business was transacted by the Commission to-day.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has just ordered thirty new engines and eight hundred new cars for the equipment of its new lines, and the accommodation of the increased business on the old lines.

Some fiend yesterday evening placed a log of wood on the track of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, but the impediment was discovered in time to prevent an accident.

The following insurance companies have complied with the laws of the State, and are now permitted to do business in Illinois, viz: National Bay State, of Massachusetts; Exchange, of New York; Amazon, of Cincinnati; Triumph, of Cincinnati.

MICHIGAN.

Hydrophobia in Detroit—Church Matters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—The prevalence of hydrophobia here has led to the issuing, to-day, of a proclamation by the Chief of Police, requiring the dogs to be muzzled as during the summer.

In the case of the two pastoral resignations tendered this week, the Westminster Presbyterian Church has accepted that of its pastor, Rev. W. E. McLaren, who is about to join the Episcopal Church, and has requested him to continue to occupy its pulpit until his connection is formally dissolved by the Presbytery. In the case of Dr. A. Ballard, of the Congregational Church, the matter has been laid on the table for three weeks, a strong disposition having been shown to decline to accept it.

Hascall Brothers' saw mill, at Flint, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $20,000; insured for $10,000.

IOWA.

Railroad Project—Runaway Accident—Murder Will Out.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 6.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Atlantic, Cass County, to-day, to organize a company to build a railroad from Webster City, Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, to Red Oak, Montgomery County, in the southwestern part of this State.

A serious runaway occurred at Oskaloosa, last night, by which a Chicago man, named Jesse Pitcher, was severely, if not fatally, injured.

An old murder of two years' standing has just been revived at Davenport. Earing, the victim, was murdered and thrown into a cistern at that place, Oct. 7, 1869. A sergeant of police at Toledo, Ohio, is working the matter up, and suspicion points to a printer now working in this city as the man that committed the murder.

Alexis Waiting at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6.—Alexis was presented with a bale of "strictly middling" cotton, encased in the Russian and American colors, last evening, by Mr. Barinds, City Inspector, who is a native of Russia. He was also presented with a sketch of his dinner-party at Catacazy's, in Washington, drawn by Albert Thomas, a young negro of this place, in a neat speech, for which the Duke returned his thanks, and questioned him concerning his former and present life.

Mrs. General Custar, Miss Sturgis, and other ladies from Louisville, who were invited to accompany the Ducal party to New Orleans, arrived last evening. Several other ladies and gentlemen of this city have also been invited to accompany them. Should the Great Republic fail to arrive to-morrow, they will leave on the James Howard.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6.—Frank Thompson, Master of Transportation of the Ducal party, has chartered the steamer James Howard to carry the party to New Orleans. They will leave at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning in order to reach there in time for the Mardi Gras. To-night the party visited the Chickasaw Club by special invitation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dead or Dying.—Where the hair is unnaturally dry, you may be sure that it is dying; and unless artificially vitalized, it will soon be as dead as leaves in November. Feed the withering fibres and stimulate the torpid scalp with Lyon's Kathairon, and the evil, which must otherwise soon culminate in baldness, will be speedily remedied. It is absolutely necessary for the health of the brain that it be kept moderately moist with a preparation capable of nourishing and invigorating it. Lyon's Kathairon fulfils these conditions, and is the only article that actually puts new life into the capillary tubes, through which the natural nourishment has ceased to pass. This pure and harmless vegetable preparation is absorbed by the skin of the head to the roots of the hair, and passes into the filaments by the force of capillary attraction.

Think of it, that a Cough or Cold neglected, may lead to serious consequences: in the early stage of throat and lung diseases, Madame Porter's Cough Balsam is an invaluable remedy, can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child. Is safe and reliable. Price 25 cents, and in large bottles at 50 and 75 cents. Try it.

Harmless as summer dew, yet in the highest degree disinfectant and preservative, Sozodont keeps the teeth always healthy and spotless, and the gums ruddy and free from canker.

Are you disturbed at night, and broken of rest, by a child suffering and crying with the pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro., Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York.

THE GRAY FORGERIES.

Hot Pursuit in England of the Perpetrator of the Crimes—The Swindler Continuing His Depredations in London—He is Entertained by the Nobility as an American Millionaire.

From the New York Times, Feb. 4.

Captain Thomas Simpson, who left this city on the Batavia last November, returned home on Saturday, and brings an interesting account of his search for William E. Gray, the noted Wall street forger. On the Captain's arrival in London he visited Sir Thomas Henry, the Chief Magistrate, and Superintendent Williamson and Inspector Bayley, of the police, by whom he was offered every facility. The house in which Gray lived was watched by the officers of the London police carefully, until one night when they were rewarded by seeing a man approach who had a close resemblance to Gray. The officers arrested him, when Gray (for it was he), in the coolest manner possible, denied his identity, and said that the man they wanted was James Payson Morgan, who was then in the house, and would be produced by him if the officers would wait. To this proposition the officers consented, and Gray went into the house, and, coloring his hair and whiskers, made good his escape by the rear door. The scheme was managed most adroitly, and the best officers of the London force were humbugged by this swindler.

Gray lived in magnificent style in London—kept his brougham, dined with the Duke of Newcastle and the Baron Rothschild, and surpassed the Prince of Wales in the elegance of his equipage. He was regarded as an American millionaire, and showered his gifts on every side with a lavish hand. He continued his swindling schemes with a boldness far exceeding that with which he met with so much success here, and on one occasion obtained an advance of £5,000 from a banker, on a forged telegram purporting to state that $30,000 had been placed to his credit in this city. Captain Sampson, after Gray's escape from his house in London, was misled by several reports which reached the London officers, and went to Brussels, Vienna and Paris, but was finally satisfied that Gray was in London concealed, and that further search would be unavailing. He accordingly returned, and will now attempt to bring to justice some of Gray's accomplices, leaving Gray to pursue his course in London unmolested.

The history of the stupendous forgeries and swindles perpetrated by William E. Gray "& Co." which culminated in his flight from justice early in December, 1869, will be read with interest even at this date. The following is a succinct sketch of Gray's transactions, which, at the time of their occurrence, created an immense sensation in financial circles, and showed conclusively how easily confiding bankers may sometimes be victimized by an adroit scoundrel:

William E. Gray is the son of Rev. Edward H. Gray, who was from 1861 to 1869 Chaplain of the United States Senate. Through the influence of his father William obtained a position in the Fourth Auditor's Office, and while there conducted himself in a perfectly honest manner. A desire for change led him to resign his position in 1866, and he came to this city provided with very strong recommendatory letters from Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, then acting Vice President, and several United States Senators. He obtained a position as Cashier with the house of A. W. Dimmock & Co., No. 26 Pine street, for the purpose of learning the business of a broker. Here he conducted himself in such a manner as to win the esteem of his employers, and he remained in their service until they suspended business, when he determined to open an office for himself. But he was destitute of capital, and, therefore, took desk-room in New street, and engaged as attorney for Mr. J. D. Sands, whose business in the Gold Room he transacted. In July, 1869, and while acting as Mr. Sand's attorney, he became concerned in a little irregularity, misappropriating certain securities which were placed in his hands. About the same time he did a little business in the negotiation of "cross" Government bonds, but these irregularities were all hushed up, and all went smooth with him. About September of that year he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Eugene Fink, a stock broker, who, finding that Gray's acquaintances and associates were among the first-class, desired to do business for him. Gray then stated that he soon expected to have about $50,000 capital from an aunt in Maine, and then he would be glad to make an arrangement with Mr. Fink. While waiting for this windfall, Mr. Fink saw that Gray was on intimate terms with Mr. Charles Callender, the National Bank Examiner, General Butler, and Senators Morrill, Pomeroy, and Foster, and naturally concluded that all of Gray's representations, with respect to himself, were correct. In the latter part of November Gray announced to Mr. Fink that he had secured the desired capital, and had determined to take the office No. 44 Broad street, which had just been vacated,—the same office, by the way, which is now occupied by Woodhull & Claflin. Accordingly, the office was fitted up, and Mr. Fink, at Gray's request, took desk-room therein, in order that he might be on hand to execute orders for Gray in the Stock and Mining Boards. The sign "William E. Gray & Co." was put up, and everything was in readiness for business in a very short time. This, it appears, was the commencement of Gray's plan to victimise the "street." Gray told Mr. Fink that he had formed a "pool" for the purpose of operating in Quartz Hill mining stock, and at once gave Mr. Fink orders to execute for the "pool." Stocks were bought and promptly paid for, and all went on well and, so far as Mr. Fink knew, legitimately. But at the same time Gray was a frequent borrower in the street on stock collaterals. As money was tight about that time, Mr. Fink thought nothing of it, but, when requested, would negotiate loans for the "firm," stating to parties who inquired that he (Fink) knew little about Gray & Co., but that they must examine the securities offered as collateral, and if they were satisfied to lend they could do so. He, however, declined to become responsible for the character of either the firm or the securities.

The carelessness of some of the parties who were victimized by Gray may be imagined when it is stated that at this time Gray was pledging as collateral altered bounty bonds and stolen United States securities. Gray kept his account with the Bank of the Commonwealth, and would occasionally overdraw it,—which appears to be allowable among Wall street banking institutions,—making it good before the close of bank hours. As security for such overdrafts he would leave with the teller certain securities, taking them up again when his amount should be made good. The short time that these securities were left with the bank did not permit of their critical examination, and the teller doubtless supposed that they were all right. Some of these securities were New York Bounty Fund Loans, which were originally of $1,000 each, but as subsequently appears they had been raised to $10,000 each by Wm. H. Glover—who is now in Boston awaiting trial for the Boylston Bank robbery—and had been purchased by T. H. Pratt, who was a confederate of Glover. On Friday, Dec. 10, Gray overdrew his account with the Bank of the Commonwealth, leaving as security three of these raised bonds representing $30,000. Early in the afternoon Mr. Ellis, the Cashier, observing these bonds on the Teller's desk, and, noticing that the denomination was large, had his suspicions excited, and took them to the Manhattan Bank and showed them to Mr. Harberger. That gentleman pronounced them all right, but just as Mr. Ellis was leaving the bank he met the clerk in charge of the transfer-books, to whom he also showed them. The clerk, on glancing at his books, saw at once that the bonds were raised. Mr. Ellis returned to his bank, and when Gray's clerk came in to make good the overdraft, and take up the securities, Mr. Ellis requested him to ask Mr. Gray to step around to the bank, which that person very soon did, and there met Mr. Harberger and two officers, who had been sent for. Upon being shown the bonds, Gray appeared very much surprised, said that he had obtained them from T. H. Pratt, who was a gentleman of means residing at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and that, doubtless, he had been deceived as to the character of the bonds. He said that he had five of these bonds in all—one of them was in his safe, another was pledged as collateral with Coleman Benedict, and the remaining three were then in the hands of Mr. Ellis. He conducted himself so coolly under the examination and professed his ignorance in such a disingenuous manner that the bank officers were deceived. They, however, consulted counsel, who advised that, under the circumstances, if they should arrest Gray they might be liable to respond in damages. Gray was accordingly suffered to depart, leaving the three bonds, and surrendering the one which was in his safe at the office.

Mr. Fink knew nothing of this affair whatever, but had he been informed he would have been enabled to prevent Gray's flight. The next morning Gray went to his office at the usual hour, and soon after a lot of stock came in for delivery, which he had purchased the day before. He gave a check for the amount, but presently the messenger returned, stating that the bank would not certify the check. Mr. Fink then urged Gray to go to the bank and see what the matter was. He did so, and returned apparently agitated, and said that the bank would not certify the check until after the checks had come in through the Clearing House which had been drawn the day before. Gray asked Mr. Fink if he had seen a paragraph in the *World* of that morning which announced that raised bonds of the bounty loan fund were in circulation, but Mr. Fink had not, and no explanation was made. Mr. Fink then urged Gray to draw from the Mechanics' Bank, where he had a private amount, enough to settle for this lot of stock, and not allow his credit to be injured. Gray apparently approved of the suggestion, and left the office, soon after which Mr. Fink went out. During the absence of Mr. Fink, Gray returned, and, in a few moments, a carriage, containing a lady, drove up. Gray handed to the lady a package, which he took from his desk, and the occupant of the carriage drove off. Gray then went away, and was seen no more at that office. Mr. Fink returned, and, finding Gray absent, suspected something wrong, and remembered Gray's remark about the altered bonds. He went to the Mechanics' Bank, and found that Gray had, a short time before, negotiated a loan of $30,000 with the Cashier, leaving as collateral three Bounty Fund bonds, which had been raised from $1,000 to $10,000 of precisely the same character as those which had been negotiated at the Bank of the Commonwealth. The cashier, Mr. Cox, had no hesitation in taking them, as Gray had been recommended to him by Mr. Callender at the time he opened his private account. With this sum of $30,000 Gray had purchased United States bonds of Jay Cooke & Co., and then left the street. Mr. Fink hurried around to the parties with whom Gray was in the habit of effecting loans, and almost everywhere found traces of his swindling operations. The excitement soon became intense, and upon comparing notes it was found that Gray had victimized parties to the extent of about $350,000 in the aggregate, leaving as security raised Bounty Fund bonds and stolen United States securities, the proceeds of a robbery in Pine-street some two years ago.

Civil suit was commenced against Gray and the Sheriff was placed in possession of his office, but all the assets found were [illegible] shares of Quartz Hill Mining Stock, worth exactly $76.

THE KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

Wife-Murder and Lynch Law.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Press, Feb. 3.

One of the most horrible, brutal, and inhuman murders ever recorded was perpetrated upon the person of Mrs. Mary McCracken Stough, in Richmond, Ky., on Thursday morning, by her husband, Leonard Stough. Sitting in her room at work at 11 o'clock, her husband came into the room and demanded a small amount of money, which she refused to give. This incensed him, and some words followed between the two, when he walked up to her and said, "Are you ready to die? If not, you had better get ready, for you have a d—d short time to live." With this he drew out his pocket-knife and made at her with the fury of a demon. No one was in the room at the time, except Mrs. Stough's small children and a negro woman. Becoming frightened, the negro rushed to the door and shouted, at the top of her voice, "Murder! murder!" This brought some of the neighbors to the scene. Approaching, they saw Stough walking deliberately away, as if nothing had occurred. Inside the house the woman was lying upon the floor weltering in blood. Her throat had been cut from ear to ear, her windpipe severed, a fearful gash in her face, and a more terrible wound in the breast and bowels, and thirteen other wounds in different parts of the body, and one of her fingers completely off. A physician came directly, and undertook to stop the flow of blood, but in vain. The blow in the bowels went to the hollow, the entrails dropping out, and, in twenty minutes after the deed, her life-blood had ebbed away and the spirit of the poor, unfortunate victim of this terrible tragedy had passed forever from the scene of all earthly sorrow.

Immediately after it became known that the murder had been committed, Stough was arrested by the Sheriff and placed in jail. He took the matter of arrest coolly, said that he knew he had done wrong, but no one knew what had been his domestic afflictions and his late troubles, and added, to the officer, "Look in my trunk and you will find the reason for all this." Arriving at the jail he requested the jailer to make a fire in his cell, and put in the room for him a good bed and make him comfortable. He manifested no regret, and when questioned about the murder, was quiet, and seemed little inclined to converse.

Upon the streets much excitement prevailed, and knots of men were seen here and there, talking vehemently, and now and then loud suggestions that the murderer be taken from the jail and forthwith hung. But up to the time of writing this, we are glad to state no such proceedings have been enacted.

Leonard Stough is a native of York County, Pa. He brought with him a wife and five or six children, all of them fine-looking, intelligent, and sprightly. For the first few years of his residence here, he was a hard-working, steady man, much respected by all who knew him. In 1849 his wife died under what was at the time thought mysterious circumstances, and it was whispered about that he had probably been instrumental in causing her death, but the matter was permitted to rest quiet and no investigation was had. He lived alone until 1863, when he married Mrs. Mary McCracken, a widow with four young children. The union proved an unhappy one, and, living together but a short time, they separated. After a separation of about twelve months, the parties became reconciled, and for a few weeks lived again as man and wife. Stough, however, began to drink very heavily, and his wife refused to allow him to remain at home, and for months afterward he remained away. They were once more reconciled, but with the same unhappy result as before; and for two years past they have lived apart. But a few weeks ago he went to her house and made an attack upon her, beating and bruising her up badly. He was taken up and tried before the Police Court, fined $30 and fifteen days' imprisonment, but taking an appeal to the Circuit Court and giving security, he was allowed to remain at large. This awful tragedy of yesterday closes the scene.

LATER.

Paris, Ky. (Feb. 3), Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The sequel of the tragedy at Richmond comes quickly. Yesterday a body of men, numbering twenty-five or thirty, all masked or otherwise disguised, went to the jail where Stough was confined. It was the work of only a few moments to overpower the Sheriff and obtain the keys of the jail. They soon found Stough's cell, and the inmate was at once taken out, in spite of his cries for mercy. The band proceeded a little way out of town, and hung their victim to a convenient tree. The members of the crowd then dispersed, Stough being left hanging.

The Soup-House Question Again.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

We print in this paper an editorial article from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in defence of Wirt Dexter and the Chicago Relief Society, in reply to some comments of the *Gazette* on a communication published by that gentleman, in which he took occasion to criticise the conduct of the Cincinnati Relief Committee. THE TRIBUNE is evidently not posted as to the facts. Neither the donors of the Cincinnati relief fund nor the Cincinnati committee sought any controversy with Wirt Dexter or his association. Mr. Dexter took occasion to say to Mr. James H. Laws that he regarded the Cincinnati committee as a set of speculators, who used the money contributed for the relief of Chicago to advance their own interests, thus assuming to measure Cincinnati gentlemen [illegible] own half bushel. He did not know Mr. Laws was a member of that Committee when he made his insulting and uncalled-for remark, but he spoke his mind, no doubt. Of course after that, our Committee could not cooperate with Mr. Dexter. Had the Committee been composed of Chicago Aldermen, who are being sent to the Penitentiary at the rate of two or three a day, it might have gone hard to Mr. Dexter; but made up, as it is, of gentlemen, it was impossible to pocket the insult. The Cincinnati relief is, as heretofore stated, passing through the hands of Chicago societies who know how to relieve the wants of sufferers without insulting the recipients. This is more than Mr. Dexter's association has done. If, however, the Cincinnati relief is worthily distributed, as we have no doubt it is, that is all that need be said about it.

The soup-houses, about which so much is said, supply between four and five thousand persons daily, at an expense of about four cents per gallon. The managers do not investigate very closely, probably. It is likely that those who send for soup need it. At any rate, they use and enjoy it, and they are supplied, not grudgingly, but cheerfully. Mr. Dexter supposes that because his charity goods clerks do not measure out red tape at the soup-houses, that, therefore, the charity is unworthily bestowed; but since first class soup can be furnished at four cents per gallon, it is not worth while to be too particular in its distribution, especially as few people will be likely to send for a quart or two of soup except for immediate use. Indeed, it is very easy to see that at least nine-tenths of the people who apply for soup are needy, and even if the rations of the Aid Society are something supplemented, the soup can hardly go amiss.

Now, to show the spirit of Mr. Dexter, we will state this fact: The persistent efforts of Chicago ladies secured room in one of the barracks erected for the destitute for a branch soup-house. From that branch about 1,500 people have been supplied daily. Within a few days the Superintendent has been notified to vacate the premises. The room is not wanted, but Mr. Dexter is determined to shut up the soup-houses.

In view of what has occurred, we would suggest to the Cincinnati Committee the propriety of closing the soup houses, and placing in the City Treasury the funds remaining on hand. Of course, but a small portion of the balance would be required for the use of the soup houses as they are operated until the first of March, would cost altogether, from the first, over a thousand dollars; but it is not pleasant to force charity upon any people. The Committee had better withdraw altogether from Chicago, and wind up the business. The balance of money on hand, we understand, is between sixty and seventy thousand dollars.

Fisk's Will.

From the New York Telegram, Feb. 1.

As many statements have from time to time been made public, purporting to be correct copies of the will of James Fisk, Jr., which were, all of them, incorrect, it is gratifying to be able at length to give a true copy of the will as admitted to probate to-day by Surrogate Hutchings.

The will was presented yesterday, the depositions of the subscribing witnesses and the oath of Mrs. Fisk as executrix being taken during the day. All necessary [illegible] and preliminaries being complied with, [illegible] Surrogate probate, granting letters testamentary to Mrs. Fisk.

The estate was sworn to as not exceeding $1,000,000.

THE WILL.

I, James Fisk, Jr., of the city of New York, being of sound mind and memory, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

1. I give, devise, and bequeath all my estate and property, real and personal, except the special legacy hereinafter mentioned, to my beloved wife, Lucy D. Fisk, subject, however, in trust to pay to my dear father and mother [illegible] ly, or to the surviver of them, [illegible] their support during the life of [illegible] of them, and further to pay to [illegible] Morse and Rosie C. Morse each [illegible] during their lives respectively until [illegible] when the annuity of the one [illegible] cease. The property and estate [illegible] absolutely in the said Lucy and her [illegible] subject only as aforesaid; and [illegible] shall not affect her right freely to dispose of or transfer any such property.

2. I give and bequeath to my sister, [illegible] G. Hooker, stock in the Narragansett [illegible] Company of the par value of [illegible] and separate use forever.

3. I appoint my said wife and [illegible] D. Jordan, of Boston, executors of [illegible] will and testament.

In witness whereof I have [illegible] hand and seal this 6th day of January, [illegible]

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

In the money markets, generally, the supply of funds is ample. In the Eastern markets the demand is light, and there is a decided tendency in floating capital to seek investment in securities of one kind or another, particularly in railroad bonds of well-established character, and in Government bonds.

In the local market the supply of money is being diminished by the increasing amount locked up in grain, and by some increase in the demand from other trade interests. The supply, however, is fair here yet, and parties who can make first-class paper get accommodated at the ordinary 10 per cent. Demand loans on Government bonds would be made at about 8 per cent.

Exchange was lower, and sold between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 discount. This shows that our banks are finding it necessary to call their money home from New York. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

REDEMPTIONS OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.

From time to time it has been urged by interested parties in New York, that a "Central Redemption Bank" should be authorized by law, through which all the National Banks of the country should redeem their notes, at least the mutilated ones. On a small scale, the nucleus of this sort of an institution has grown up without legislation, by the arrangement which some of the New York and Boston banks have made with the First National Bank of Washington for the redemption of their receipts of mutilated currency, National legal-tender, and fractional. As compensation, the First National of Washington receives a small deposit from each of its customers, free of interest. The arrangement is found to work satisfactorily to all who have tried it, and may grow into something more important.

LIMITATIONS ON INSURANCE.

The Legislature of Massachusetts is now considering the expediency of limiting the amount of fire risks which shall be taken in any one city or town by fire insurance companies doing business in that Commonwealth. In some respects this would be a wholesome check on insurance companies, and is worthy of the attention of our own Legislature who are now trying to frame an insurance law for Illinois. It would accomplish what was probably intended in the ridiculous clause in the House bill,—reviewed in this column yesterday,—which requires that the companies "shall not expose themselves to a loss of over 5 per cent of their capital in any one fire."

RECEIVERS VS. BANKRUPTCY.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, of the 27th ult., has the following in regard to New York insurance companies rendered insolvent by the fire in this city:

We notice that some of the sufferers at the Chicago fire have been persuaded that it is better for the insolvent insurance companies now in the hands of Receivers under our State law, to go into bankruptcy under the National act. The object of those who advise to this course is evidently to make fat pickings for themselves out of the expected litigation. This is cordially responded to by parties here, who snuff litigation in the projected attack, as the defence is quite as profitable as the assault. The plea is that the companies cannot, under the Bankrupt act, prefer the creditors for the unearned premiums, as they can and must under the State law. Our own judgment is, that even in the Courts of the United States the return of unearned premiums will be ordered as a preferred trust; but, even if this is not done, the general creditors will realize more and receive their money at an earlier date under the State Receiver than they will under the Bankrupt act. The Chicago merchants, and other sufferers, had better think twice before they force any of these insurance companies into bankruptcy. If they take that course the available portion of their assets will all be swallowed up in costly instrumentalities, and the final dividends small, and paid in the distant future.

The opinion of the *Journal of Commerce* in regard to the relative advisability of settling up the affairs of insolvent companies by Receivers, or in the bankruptcy Courts, is undoubtedly correct, but we think the *Journal* has itself been a little deceived in this matter. A number of the insolvent companies now in the hands of Receivers, as well as those which are proposing to compromise with their creditors without going into the hands of Receivers, are shaping their affairs so as to save their charters, and also keep back enough of their assets to reorganize the companies and begin business again. These companies are well aware that the Chicago creditors do *not* desire to put any of the insolvent companies in bankruptcy, for the very reasons that the *Journal of Commerce* has mentioned. But, in order to scare creditors into compromising, the companies start rumors that "the Chicago creditors" are in favor of putting them into bankruptcy.

THE INDEPENDENT, OF BOSTON.

The affairs of the Independent Insurance Company of Boston,—which had losses to something over $1,000,000 by the fire in this city, and assets tangle. Under a decree of the Supreme Court of Jan. 1, 1871,—have got into a curious state of Massachusetts, the Company had been placed in the hands of a Receiver. This gentleman having first called upon the Treasurer at his place of business, and not finding him in, repaired to the Union Deposit Vaults in Boston, where, after some conversation with the gentleman in charge, he was informed of the location of the compartment containing the Company's effects, recommended to a locksmith and, by his aid, proceeded to open the safe and remove its contents. But, in addition to this, the United States Court has issued a warrant in bankruptcy, so that a conflict between the State and Federal Courts seems inevitable.

STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114½	115⅛@115½
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110	110½
U. S. 5-20s of '62 (called)	110	110½
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110	110½
U. S. 5-20s of '65	111	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	112	112¼
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	112	112½
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112	112½
10-40s	110	110⅛
U. S. (new issue)	108¾	
U. S. currency 6s	114½	114¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold exchange		110 @110¼
Sterling exchange		109½@110
Gold and gold coupons	109½	
Land warrants, 160s	175	185
Land warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College land scrip		173-175½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Gold firm at 110. Loans were from 3 to 7 per cent. Clearings, $67,000,000. Governments dull and steady.

Stocks were buoyant this morning, at an advance of ½ to 1 per cent. During the afternoon the entire market sold off slightly, Ohios being particularly weak. The market at the close was firmer, with some recovery from the lowest point of the afternoon. Business was very small, and the chief features were Pacific Mail, Canton, Union Pacific, Rock Island, and Lake Shore. Canton advanced to-day on rumors that the company was about to sell the water front. Erie was strong, selling up to 31½.

Money closed firm at 6 to 7. During the day as high as 1-32 was paid.

Southern bonds dull and steady.

Sterling, 109¼.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115 1-8	Coups, '67	112
Coups, '62	110 5-8	Coups, '68	112
Coups, '64	110 5-8	10-40s	110 1-4
Coups, '65	111 1-2	Currency 6s	114 3-4
New	110 1-2		

State bonds:

Missouri	94 1-4	Virginia, old	56
Tennessee, old	65	N. Carolina, old	32 1-2
Tennessee, new	65	N. Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	56		

Stocks closed:

Canton	83	N. J. C.	111 1-2
Western Union	71 3-4	St. Paul	56 3-8
Quicksilver	30 1-2	Do pfd	74 3-4
Adams Express	91	Wabash	75 1-2
W. F.	64	Do pfd	88
American	62 5-8	Fort Wayne	97 1-4
United States	65	Terre Haute	23
Pacific Mail	58	Do pfd	54
New York Central	97 7-8	Chicago & Alton	122
N. Y. Central Scrip	92 1-2	Do pfd	124 1-2
Erie	30 1-8	O. & M.	46
Erie pfd	60	C. C. & C.	88 3-8
Harlem	116	C. B. & Q.	140
Harlem pfd	120	Lake Shore	90 7-8
Reading	114 1-2	Indiana Central	22 3-4
Mich. Cent	110	Illinois Central	130
Pittsburgh	91 3-4	Union Pacific stock	33 1-4
Northwestern	74 1-8	U. P. bonds	92 1-2
Northwestern pfd	92	C. P. do	102 1-4
R. I.	111 1-8		

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,649	2,828	328	2,999
Wheat, bu	7,340	27,310	1,558	2,173
Corn, bu	80,180	81,248	20,183	11,006
Oats, bu	10,050	11,588	2,872	....
Rye, bu	1,050	1,402	775	422
Barley, bu	4,250	1,600	2,050	473
Grass seed, lbs	100,460	81,145	153,142	15,390
Flax seed, lbs	8,280	326	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	116,208	....	78,450
Cured meats, lbs	218,930	160,217	823,646	1063,000
Beef, brls	....	268	....	1,519
Pork, brls	2,611	676	238	678
Lard, lbs	144,410	224,584	67,500	227,656
Tallow, lbs	46,800	13,342	20,610	....
Butter, lbs	47,425	42,011	7,100	11,802
Dressed hogs, No	5,490	2,890	3,741	4,026
Live hogs, No	10,539	2,054	3,974	1,370
Cattle, No	1,705	1,400	1,049	948
Sheep, No	1,295	277	682	436
Hides, lbs	168,610	124,166	46,602	162,698
Highwines, brls	85	477	226	190
Wool, lbs	6,000	8,650	14,100	26,382
Potatoes, bu	666	990	....	....
Lumber, m	1,278	137	408	1,254
Shingles, m	885	1,180	209	1,018
Lath, m	572	....	45	50
Salt, brls	1,260	240	972	1,484

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 3,274 bu wheat; 1,259 bu oats; 110 bu rye; 1,224 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 4 cars wheat; 51 cars corn; 9 cars oats. Total, 64 cars, or 17,000 bu.

The produce markets were moderately active to-day, as compared with the average of the past two or three weeks, with a considerable excitement in some departments, though not continued through the session. There was little change in prices, except in provisions, which were weak all around, and dropped more heavily than on any previous day this season.

Highwines were inactive and dull. Holders asked 88c (yesterday's figure), but there were no buyers at over 87c, which was the quotation from Cincinnati.

Dressed hogs were fairly active, but irregular. The shippers were in the market for light hogs, for which they willingly paid $5.10 per 100 lbs. Heavy hogs were taken alone by the local packers, who insisted on a reduction of 5c, in consequence of the lower price of pork. Few of these sold at over $5.00. Sales were reported of [illegible] head.

Lake freights were inactive. The market was nominally firm at 15c for corn by sail to Buffalo.

Provisions were active but weak, but the decline in pork yesterday was but the precedent to a greater drop to-day, which extended to all the other pork products except green hams. The increased receipts of hogs was the reason for the weakness, though, strangely enough, too, the hogs themselves are relatively firm, in spite of the weakness in products. Mess pork led the decline, being freely offered in large lots by short sellers as well as by those holding it, and met with few buyers till a decline of 15@20c had been established. Lard eased off about 5c per 100 lbs, and meats were decidedly dull at so decline, this being the first day that there has not been a good demand for salted meats for export. Beef products were quiet, but steady, being rather scarce. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.35; do seller March, $12.40@12.45; do seller April, $12.65; do seller May, $12.80. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.75; do seller March, $8.85@8.90; do seller April, $9.05; do seller May, $9.25. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5½c for short ribs; 6@6½c for short clear; and 8½@9c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4¼c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 5½c for short ribs; 6@6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 6c for shoulders, 7¾c for short ribs, 7¾c for short clear, and 12½c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8½@9c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $12.50; 1,000 brls do at $12.30; 750 brls do at $12.25; 1,000 brls do, seller the year, at $12.32½; 1,500 brls do, seller March, at $12.50; 2,500 brls do at $12.47½; 3,000 brls do at $12.45; 2,050 brls do at $12.40; 1,500 brls do seller April at $12.75; 2,200 brls do at $12.62½; 500 brls do seller May at $12.95; 500 brls do at $12.92½; 1,500 brls do at $12.90; 250 tcs lard at $8.80; 1,000 tcs do, seller March, at $8.90; 250 tcs do at $8.85; 2,150 tcs do, seller April, at $9.05; 2,800 pcs green hams at 7½c; 5,000 pcs do (average 16 lbs), at 7c; 50,000 lbs green shoulders at 4c; 50 boxes rough sides at 6c; 500 boxes short ribs at 6½c; 500 boxes long clear at 6½c; 100 boxes short clear at 6½c; 100 boxes Cumberlands at 6c.

Flour was in rather better demand, at unchanged prices, there being a fair inquiry for spring extras. Sales were reported of 250 brls white winter extras at $8.50; 50 brls do on private terms; 150 brls spring extras at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.12½; 250 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.80; 100 brls do (low) at $5.25; 50 brls rye flour at $4.00; 20 brls buckwheat flour at $6.25; 25 brls do at $6.00. Total, 1,195 brls. Also, 10 tons bran (in bags) at $14.75, 10 tons do at $14.00, and 10 tons middlings at $16.75, all on track.

Wheat was quiet and variable. Options were weak, at about the same average as yesterday, the war excitement having died out by the time that the regular session commenced. Cash wheat was firmer, there being very little offered. This was the only point on the market worthy of comment. Seller March opened at $1.26½, and declined to $1.25½ at the close. Seller the month closed at $1.24½@1.24⅝, and seller last half do at $1.24½, both closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 spring closed about $1.24¼. Rejected was nominal at $1.05. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.29; 400 bu do at $1.28½; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.24½; 10,000 bu do at $1.24¼; 17,400 bu do at $1.24½; 17,000 bu do at $1.24½; 5,000 bu do at $1.24½; 5,000 bu do at $1.24⅛; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.14½. Total, 66,000 bu.

Corn was weak at yesterday's range of prices, with considerable activity in options during the first hour, and but little doing afterwards. Cash corn was not so active, there being little till near the close. The market for No. 2 opened at 40½c, and declined to 40¼c at the close. Seller last half of February sold at 40½@40¾c. Seller March at 41@41⅛c; seller April at 41½@42c; seller May at 44@44½c; seller June at 44½@44¾c; and seller July at 45c, all closing at the inside. Rejected was dull and easier; ear corn firmer. Cash sales were reported of 54,000 bu No. 2 at 40⅜c; 72,000 bu do at 40⅛c; 31,000 bu do at 40¼c; 400 bu rejected at 36½c; 400 bu cars at 40c; 400 bu shelled, on track, at 35c; 9,600 bu do, part to arrive, at 37½c. Total, 174,200 bu.

Oats were quiet but firm, at about the same range as yesterday, the demand being light, but still greater than the offerings. Seller March sold at 32½c; seller April was nominal at 33½@33¾c, and seller May at 36⅜@36½c. Cash sales were limited to 1,800 bu at 32½c; 15,000 bu (regular) at 32½c; 3,000 bu do at 32¼c; 600 bu rejected at 29½c, and 2,400 bu by sample at 34c, delivered on board cars. Total, 22,800 bu.

Rye was again firmer, being in good demand by distillers, who have run the price up fully 3c within a few days. Sales were: 2,000 bu No. 2, fresh receipts, at 74c; 5,000 bu do, regular, at 73c; 400 bu by sample at 77c, delivered on cars. Total, 7,400 bu. Rejected was nominal at 65c. Seller March was held at 74c, with 73½c bid.

Barley was quiet, but a shade firmer, at 60½c for regular No. 2; 61½c for do seller March; and nominal at 52@53c for No. 3. Cash sales were: 800 bu No. 2 (fresh receipts) at 61c; 400 bu do at 60½c; 400 bu, by sample, at 70c; 400 bu do at 62c; 2,000 bu do at 59c; 400 bu do at 58c; 400 bu do at 56c; 800 bu do at 55c. Total, 5,800 bu.

The following were the stocks of grain reported as in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at corresponding dates:

	Feb. 3, 1872.	Jan. 27, 1872.	Feb. 4, 1871.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	1,230	1,230	....
No. 2 amber	....	....	....
No. 1 red	200	200	121
No. 2 red	1,850	1,850	....
No. 3 winter	1,834	4,600	1,770
Rej. winter	....	....	695
No. 1 spring	31,394	33,252	236
No. 2 spring	1,416,794	1,401,001	345,258
No. 3 spring	71,871	69,391	2,671,519
No. 1 hard spring	7,611	7,200	161,595
No. 2 hard spring	27,191	26,588	....
Rejected spring	28,970	30,291	29,542
No grade spring	1,269	1,269	5,965
Total wheat	1,600,814	1,586,962	3,218,761
CORN.			
Yellow	43,182	43,182	26,582
No. 1	76,259	76,179	1,072
No. 2	4,287,263	4,679,141	836,928
Rejected	116,113	119,333	22,855
Kiln dried rej	....	....	3,516
No grade	1,839	1,839	123,379
New No. 2	....	....	1,325,769
Total corn	5,024,655	4,919,674	2,340,022
OATS.			
No. 1	6,935	7,592	7,798
No. 2	912,670	908,063	568,113
Rejected	71,628	74,689	41,268
No grade	1,116	1,116	202
Total oats	992,399	991,460	618,381
RYE.			
No. 1	54,559	54,597	17,286
No. 2	229,567	229,320	47,800
Rejected	7,544	7,866	5,775
Total rye	291,670	291,783	70,811
BARLEY.			
No. 2	464,408	452,538	816,963
No. 3	94,509	118,260	57,643
Rejected	8,766	8,766	9,103
Total barley	567,683	579,464	883,709

Total, 8,477,222 bu, being an increase of 119,773 bu within the past week. There is an increase of 13,852 bu wheat; 104,982 bu corn; and 939 bu oats. There is a decrease of 113 bu rye, and 11,781 bu barley.

In addition to the above amounts in store, there are afloat on vessels in the harbor 49,551 bu wheat, 541,788 bu corn, and 155,626 bu oats; total, 746,965 bu. One year ago vessels in the harbor contained 187,500 bu wheat and 588,000 bu corn; total, 765,500 bu—part of which was included in the amounts reported in store.

The Detroit *Tribune* gives the following footings of manufacture of lumber and lath in that city:

	Lumber, ft.	Lath, No.
1871	53,750,000	18,000,000
1870	57,350,000	21,600,000
1869	46,150,000	15,300,000
1868	47,350,000	17,950,000

Walter Brown & Co., of New York, have the following in their latest wool circular:

The stock of domestic fleeces has been brought down to a merely nominal quantity, and a famine of some grades seems inevitable. Buyers have taken hold with a freedom almost approximating to war times, the result of which has been to clear the market of certain descriptions of fleeces, and has created such a heavy demand for pulled wool, that these are also in very small supply and difficult to obtain.

All classes of foreign wools have entered largely into the transactions of the month, and have also advanced, but not in the same proportion with domestics; holders, however, are confident of realizing higher prices, and are not disposed to part with their wools except at full rates.

Advices from Europe are of the most positive character as to scarcity and higher prices, particularly in combing and all low grade wools, the supply of which is said to be totally inadequate to the demand.

From the Cape and Australia the reports are confirmatory of the enhanced cost of the new wools, and the opinion is that at the opening of the February series of public sales in England an advance of about two pence will be obtained on Australian and Cape Wools.

In view of the great scarcity of domestic fleeces, the new clip Australian wools will probably be taken on arrival by consumers with much avidity, since these wools are essentially the only class which can properly fill the requirements of fleece wools; hence it is reasonable to presume that an advance corresponding to the cost to the manufacturer of fleece wools will occur as soon as these wools are offered on the market.

D. W. C. Sanford, of New Orleans, gives the following as the stocks of provisions in that city:

	Feb. 1, 1872.	Feb. 1, 1871.
Brls mess pork	4,182	7,574
Brls other kinds	896	147
Total pork	5,078	7,427
Tierces lard	2,211	2,701
Kegs lard	2,789	4,865
Casks bacon shoulders	140	112
Casks bacon r. sides	....	6
Casks bacon c. r. sides	89	144
Casks clear sides	12	662
Tierces hams	1,378	940
Dry salt meats, packed and loose, lbs	299,000	418,000
Total bacon and d. s. meats, in lbs	1,037,300	1,731,100

LATEST.

In the afternoon the leading grain markets were weak, owing to the receipt of advices of a general decline in Liverpool, which fact certainly does not argue much in favor of a belligerent feeling on the other side of the water. Corn was rumored to have declined to 29s. Wheat fell in our market to $1.25½ seller March; and corn to 40½c seller March; 40⅛c seller last half of February, and 44½c seller May. All closed at the inside.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Daily Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

BUTTER—The past week has developed no new features in the butter market. The scarcity of choice table butter continues, while the market is largely overstocked with common to fair grades; hence, while the former is being held with decided firmness, the latter is weak and unsettled. Holders seem to have little confidence in the future of prices, and would be glad to realize, but find it impossible to do so save at a greater reduction than they feel justified in granting. Aside from choice grades, which are in steady, fair demand, there is little doing. We quote: Choice dairy, 22@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 13@16c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—The only quotable change in values since the date of our last weekly review was an advance of ½c in single gunnies, and 1c in wool sacks, though the market exhibits increased strength for all grades in the list, and the general tendency of prices is still upward, in sympathy with the raw material. Trade is still lacking in activity, but the demand is slowly improving. We quote: Stark, 38c; Grahampton, 37c; Philadelphia, 37; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 35c; American, 33c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22c; gunnies, single, 19@19½c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Building operations have been almost entirely suspended during the past week, owing to the inclemency of the weather; hence the demand for materials has been small, and prices have undergone no material change. The following are current: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₩ brl.

BEANS—Rather more firmness is manifested on the part of holders, as the receipts during the past week have been quite moderate, but in the absence of anything like activity in the demand, holders have been unable to establish any advance. We continue to quote: $1.40@1.65 for common; $1.70@1.90 for fair to choice medium, and at $2.00@2.25 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is still dull, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₩ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl at $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Was more active, with no change in prices, except that lard tierces were firmer, a lot of 1,100 selling at $2.00. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30, lard tierces, $1.80@2.00 for wood-bound; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—In this department of trade there is nothing new to mention. Business continues slack, the demand, as is usual at this season of the year, being almost wholly confined to meeting current wants. Prices are comparatively steady for prime goods, but weak and irregular for common. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 15c; do imitation, 14c; Western factory, 13@13½c; Ohio factory, 13c.

COAL—Prices range the same as on the date of our last week's review, where they may be expected to remain steady and firm. A fair business is doing at most of the yards, though the demand is chiefly in the shape of small orders. We repeat our list: Lehigh prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Is in moderate request at unchanged prices. There is only a moderate supply at $7.00@7.50 per brl.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—In comparison with last week the general features of this market are unchanged in any essential particular. The demand continues steadily active, and prices are still working upward. Among the changes noted during the week were an advance of 1c in ammonia; 3@5c in cream tartar, and 50c in Sanderson's oil lemon. We now quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.15	@	1.20
Acid, oxalic, lb	38	@	40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	70	@	75
Ammonia, carb., lb	23	@	25
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	....
Beans, Tonqua, lb		@	
Borax, ref., lb	90	@	1.00
Blue-vitriol, lb	36	@	38
Corrosive sublimate	14	@	16
Cream tartar, pure, lb	1.20	@	1.35
Cochineal, Hond., lb	45	@	50
Chloroform, lb	90	@	1.00
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	1.45	@	1.50
Gum camphor, lb	33	@	38
Gum opium, lb	80	@	85
Gum shellac, lb	6.25	@	6.50
Glue, white, lb	45	@	50
Iodine, lb	38	@	45
Lye, conc., case	12.50	@	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.00	@	....
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	5.00	@	5.25
Oil, castor, gal	6.00	@	6.50
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	1.25	@	1.60
Potassa, chlor., lb	6.50	@	7.00
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	65	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	85	@	....
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.50	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	8.00	@	....
Red precip., lb	2.60	@	2.75
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.40	@	1.50
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	2.25	@	2.50
Sal epsom, lb	1.50	@	....
Silver nit., cryst., oz	4½	@	5
Soap, castile, gen., lb	1.10	@	1.15
Sulphur, lb	14	@	....
	5	@	6

EGGS—Have been in large supply throughout the past week, and although the demand has been liberal, prices have ruled weak and declining. Sales were slow to-day at 19@21c for fresh.

FRUITS—DRIED—There are few changes, and none of importance to note in connection with this market. With the single exception of dried apples, which are being held with slightly increased firmness, the market remains easy. Trade is still slack, and orders are usually filled at inside to medium quotations. The market is liberally supplied, both with foreign and domestic assortments. We continue to quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12½@13c; French do, 14@16c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.75; blackberries, 15½@16½c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—The demand has not been as active as during the preceeding week, but the falling off in trade is attributed to the unfavorable character of the weather, and has not resulted in any "softening" in prices. On the contrary, increased firmness is evinced in the market for salt water descriptions, and an early advance is confidently looked for. We make no change in our quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.80; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Trading in green fruits during the past few days has been of a most limited character, and the general market has ruled weak and unsettled. Apples are inquired for to some extent, but aside from this almost nothing is doing. The following quotations are little more than nominal: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—There is at present a very quiet feeling in the grocery market. Neither the local nor the interior demands are more than fair, and the tone of the market is by no means buoyant. The leading staples are being held with some show of firmness, but for side goods there seems to be a disposition to shade quotations a little. The following are the ruling rates:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@23c; O. G. Java, 29@33c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Maracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13½@13¾c; A sugar, 12½@12¾c; B do, 12@12½c; X C do, 12@12½c; C do, 11½@12c; choice brown, 10½@11¼c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@45c; pepper, 21@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 5½@7c, common, 5@5½c.

HAY—No improvement is visible in this market. The supply keeps steadily in excess of the demand, which at present is mainly of a local character, the outward movement being inconsiderable. Prices range the same as a week ago, though the general feeling is easier, and a decline is looked for: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do loose pressed, $13.50@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The receipts have been light during the past week, and as there is every indication that they will continue so, holders seem somewhat firmer in their views, though in the absence of anything approaching urgency in the demand, no advance has been gained. Prices are already high, and any considerable advance would probably have the effect to drive Eastern buyers out of the market. We continue to quote: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—With the exception of ½c advance in Norway Nailrods, and a slight advance in German plow steel, prices range the same as a week ago. There is a steady, strong demand and the quoted prices are firmly adhered to:

Bar iron	4 3-10@	4 6-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5 3-4 @	6 c
Heavy band	4 8-10@	5 4-10c
Light band	5 2-10@	6 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@	8 7-10c
Oval	4 8-10@	5 8-10c
Round and square	4 2-10@	5 1-10c
Half oval and half round	5 1-10@	6 3-10c
Russia iron, perfect	20	c
Russia No. 1, stained	18	c
Sheet iron	5 4-10@	6 3 10c
Norway nailrods	7 1-2 @	8 1-2 c
German plow steel	9 @	12 c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @	12 1-2 c
Spring and tire steel	9 @	11 c

LEATHER—Remains quiet and unchanged. The demand is light, but there is no surplus stock on hand, and, in view of the extreme high prices paid for hides, dealers are decidedly firm, and the present tendency—in domestic stock, at least—is upward. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@35c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, venis, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 37@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, [illegible], $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jedot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—The market is steady, with a fair demand. The receipts by rail from other towns are on the increase. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	....@36.00
Common flooring dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet	20.00@23.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

MAPLE SUGAR—Choice Eastern tub is firmly held at 16c, while common Western, in cakes, is offering at 15@15½c. The supply is moderate and the demand fair.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A steadily active demand is reported, and the market is strong, with a further advancing tendency. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $13.00; do tern, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs., 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 19c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c, net.

NAILS—In sympathy with the Eastern market, prices were on Friday last advanced 25c per keg, or to $5.00 rates, where they are firmly held. The demand is fair: 10d to 60d per keg $5.00; 8d, per keg, $5.25; 6d, per keg, $5.50; 4d, per keg, $5.75; 3d, per keg, $6.50; fine 3d, per keg, $7.75; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.00.

OILS—As compared with last week, some improvement is noted in the demand for goods coming under this head, though the general market is still lacking in activity. Prices are generally firmer, and in linseed, turpentine, and sperm, we note a substantial advance. We now quote as follows: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 82c.

POTATOES—Are firmer. The cold weather prevalent, together with the low prices current last week, have checked the receipts, and within the past few days prices have crept up 5@10c per bu, the market being quoted firmer to day at 85@90c for common mixed, and at $1.00@1.10 for good to choice straight lots, from store.

POULTRY—Prices have been very steady during the past half-dozen days, as the supply and demand have been pretty evenly balanced. Sales were effected today at the following quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.00; turkeys, do, per lb, 11@12c; geese, do, per doz, $9.00@11.00; dressed, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.75@4.50.

PAPER—Is in steady fair request, and prices are sustained at the following range: News, 13@15c; book, 18@20c; common wrapping, 7@8c.

PAPER STOCK—Remains quiet, at about former rates. We quote: Cotton rags, mixed, 3½c; all cotton, mixed, 4c; woollen rags, 1½c; woollen rags, soft, 7½c; manilla rope, 4½c; sacking, 3½@5c.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Decided firmness is witnessed in the market for goods in this line, and the general tendency of prices now seems to be upward. This is especially true of leads, which have recently advanced East. The only quotable change during the past week was an advance of $1.00 in English orange mineral. We quote:

LEADS.

St. Louis Lead & Oil Co., strictly pure	$11.50
Beymer, Bauman & Co., strictly pure	11.50
D. B. Shipman, strictly pure	11.50
John F. Weare, strictly pure	11.50
Railroad Colors	

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	14.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Rochelle ochre	
English Ven red	4.50@5.00
English orange mineral	3.50@4.00
English red lead	15.00
American red lead	12.50
Paris white	11.50
Whiting	4.00@4.50
	2.50

PIG IRON—We note a further advance of $1.00 per ton in all brands of pig iron. The demand continues active, and largely exceeds the supply. Prices now range as follows:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$50.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	50.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	49.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	49.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	44.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	43.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	44.00
No. 1 Missouri	44.00
No. 1 Hanging Rock	46.00

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was more active and steady at former prices, at $3.10@3.30 for fair to choice. Clover was quiet, at $6.00@6.25. Hungarian was easier, at 95c.

TEAS—The market may be quoted steady and firm at the following range of prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—There are no new features to note in this market. A steady fair demand is reported, and the quoted prices are firmly sustained:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 55@60c; poor, 55@58c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@23c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—We continue to quote: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00 delivered.

WOOL—Values remain nominally unchanged. There is a light supply and a steady strong demand at the prices given below:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, coarse	55@58c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	40@45c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@76c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

RAIL FREIGHTS—The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk meats, owner's risk.
New York	65	1.30	65	75
Boston	70	1.40	70	80
Phila. and Balt	60	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	60	1.20	60	....
Montreal and Prescott	60	1.20	60	70
Toronto	35	70	35	40
Buffalo	35	70	35	40
Dunkirk	32½	65	32½	37½
Erie	30	60	30	35
Cleveland	27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	....
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	30	60	30	....
Indianapolis	25	50	25	....
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	30	60	30	....
Newark, O	35	70	35	....
Wheeling	45	90	45	....
Washington, D. C	70	1.40	70	80
Charleston, S. C	85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga	85	1.70	....	....

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

Notwithstanding the absence of anything approaching urgency in the demand for goods coming under this head, a firm and buoyant tone still pervades the market for all staple fabrics, and a steady upward movement is witnessed. Woollens are also being held with exceeding firmness, owing to the scarcity and extreme high price of the raw material, but, the demand being light, the advance has not been as marked as in cotton goods. Our dealers are looking for an early opening of the spring trade, and present indications point to a season of more than usual activity. Among the changes during the past week we note an advance of ½c in Indian Head, Great Falls, Atlantic, and Utica brown cottons; 1c in Amoskeag ticks, 1c in Amoskeag stripes, ½@1c in corset jeans, and we revise our quotations as follows:

PRINTS.

Cocheco	12 c	Garner	11 c
Merrimac D	11½	Amoskeag	10
Dunnell	11½	Mourning	11
Richmond	11½	Mallory Pink	12
Sprague	11	Wamsutta	9½
American	11		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15 c	Glasglow	14 c
Bates	15	Hartford	11½

BROWN COTTONS.

Indian Head, 4-4	14½c	Medford	12½
Indian Head, 3-4	12	Atlantic P	11½
Atlantic A, 4-4	14	Agawam F	11½
Stark A	14½	Lawrence L L	11½
Great Falls E	13½	Utica C	11

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E	15½	Pepperell O	12 c
Nashua R	14½	Pepperell N	11
Nashua O	12½	Massachusetts B B	12½
Pepperell E	14	Dwight Star	14
Pepperell R	13	Portsmouth P	9

BLEACHED COTTON.

Lonsdale cambric	23½c	Blackstone, AA, soft	15 c
New York Mills	21	Hill, 4-4	15½
Wamsutta	21	Hill, 7-8	13
Fruit of the Loom 4-4	16½	Boot, E, 4-4	11
Lonsdale, soft	18	Cabot, 3-4	8½

TICKS.

Swift River	12½c	Amoskeag, ACA	31 c
Amoskeag, D	18	Willow Brook	25
Amoskeag, C	20	Minnehaha, 7-8	30
Amoskeag, B	22	Minnehaha, 4-4	35
Amoskeag, A	25		

DENIMS.

York, blue	26 c	Otis, CC, blue	17 c
Amoskeag, blue and brown	26	Warren, AXA, br'n	22
Otis, AXA, blue	22	Warren, BB, brown	20
Otis, BB, blue	20	Warren, CC, brown	17

STRIPES.

American, 3-3	12 c	Amoskeag, 3-3	19 c
American, 6-3	13	Amoskeag, 6-3	20

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag sateens	17 c	Canoe River	11½c
Pequot sateens	15	Bates	10½

CAMBRICS.

Garner, 3-4	8½@9½c	Paper	12½@13½c

The Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

The receipts during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,705	10,539	1,295
Tuesday	2,200	16,500	2,000
Total	3,905	27,039	3,295
Same time last week	3,579	16,490	1,631
Week before last	3,612	17,249	2,349

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,049	3,974	682
Tuesday	....	....	....

CATTLE—In comparison with last week prices for all grades above common were fully 25c per 100 lbs higher, and trading was fairly active at the advance. The moderate receipts of yesterday and to-day, coupled with the slightly improved tenor of advices from the East, induced a more confident feeling on the part of shippers, and all offerings that could be handled to advantage in the markets below found ready buyers. In common stock there was no perceptible appreciation in values, though the feeling was firmer in sympathy with the better grades. The arrivals were of a quality somewhat above the average of the past two or three weeks, there being fewer thin rough mixed lots, while of good to prime grades the offerings were more numerous; hence in reality the advance was not as marked as the reported sales would seem to indicate. Butchers' stuff and stock steers were inquired for to a fair extent, and sales were effected at $3.00@4.50 for the former, and at $3.25@4.35 for the latter. The extreme range of prices was $3.00@6.50, though few sold above $5.50 and not many below $4.00, most of the transfers being within the range of $4.50@5.75. The outside figure, $6.00, was obtained for a drove of 28 head, the average weight of which was 1461 lbs. Only a few remained unsold at the close of trade and the market closed steady and firm.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.25@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.15
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200@1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050@1,200 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 @1,100 lbs	3.25@4.60
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700@1,050 lbs	3.00@4.35
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50@2.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	choice shipping steers	1,383	$5.70
16	choice shipping steers	1,350	5.70
64	choice shipping steers	1,272	6.00
17	choice shipping steers	1,416	5.62½
30	fat smooth steers	1,212	5.25
12	rough fleshy steers	1,256	5.00
21	stock steers	891	3.40
28	choice steers	1,500	6.00
29	choice steers	1,378	5.65
32	medium steers	1,182	5.00
15	choice steers	1,420	5.80
16	butchers' stock	1,171	4.00
18	medium steers	1,248	5.00
14	medium steers	1,197	4.75
15	medium steers	1,129	4.75
14	good steers	1,305	5.50
24	smooth fat steers	1,114	5.00
46	butchers' stock	1,085	4.40
17	butchers' stock	1,014	3.50
15	choice steers	1,370	5.60
28	extra steers	1,461	6.50
64	choice steers	1,272	6.00
16	choice steers	1,494	6.00
15	choice steers	1,321	5.75
20	good steers	1,323	5.50
17	medium steers	1,153	5.00
13	butchers' stock	1,012	3.12½
18	stockers	881	3.50
15	steckers	1,000	4.25
20	stockers	959	4.00
20	good shipping steers	1,308	5.50
16	good shipping steers	1,326	5.50
16	roughish steers	1,276	4.80
12	butchers' stock	1,073	4.25
10	medium stock	1,194	4.75
10	stockers	788	3.25
10	stockers	928	3.25

HOGS—In this department of the live stock market there was little change to note. A good demand existed both on local and Eastern account, and although the supply was liberal, a firm feeling obtained and prices were thoroughly sustained. The range of prices paid was $4.05@4.75,—the inside quotation for a car load in which "piggy sows" largely predominated, and the outside for a choice drove, averaging 382 lbs, sold by St. John & Brown to John Seames. The ruling prices, however, were $4.20@4.35 for common light coarse and mixed lots, $4.35@4.45 for medium, and at $4.50@4.65 for good to choice.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
52	276	$4.40	51	218	$4.40	52	292	$4.55
61	259	4.30	63	219	4.25	52	244	4.45
59	289	4.30	59	212	4.25	69	231	4.25
58	219	4.25	46	237	4.40	54	291	4.45
63	214	4.35	61	221	4.30	56	270	4.40
60	262	4.40	46	216	4.40	109	284	4.40
53	249	4.50	24	281	4.50	56	233	4.50
51	274	4.40	61	231	4.35	58	246	4.45
79	233	4.30	22	212	4.30	55	227	4.15
73	209	4.30	61	269	4.30	60	228	4.30
69	251	4.50	57	254	4.50	107	245	4.45
56	249	4.35	65	194	4.45	43	235	4.60
44	263	4.50	53	199	4.30	57	297	4.50
24	186	4.30	35	230	4.30	47	232	4.30
57	275	4.30	51	250	4.25	61	215	4.25
51	300	4.30	57	263	4.30	54	238	4.40
46	239	4.40	56	282	4.50	56	281	4.45
43	264	4.45	47	255	4.40	61	255	4.35
20	245	4.40	57	189	4.25	51	242	4.55
24	204	4.25	42	251	4.15	47	227	4.35
60	178	4.30	54	227	4.15	44	216	4.30
50	311	4.60	57	207	4.30	44	210	4.25
24	278	4.40	56	276	4.50	44	207	4.45
284	245	4.50	47	226	4.25	176	263	4.70
76	215	4.50	58	230	4.20	43	260	4.70
48	301	4.60	56	241	4.50	49	247	4.25
45	281	4.40	49	275	4.40	61	253	4.45
56	308	4.50	56	255	4.40	54	231	4.70
57	305	4.55	50	342	4.40	54	273	4.45
57	400	4.55	50	349	4.60	95	333	4.70

SHEEP—The demand continues good at about former prices. There was only a moderate supply, and with local and Eastern buyers both engaged, the pens were readily closed. Most of the sales were at $5.50@5.50 for medium to good grades. Choice fat mutton sheep may be quoted firm at $6.00@7.00. Common thin mixed lots sell slowly at $4.00@4.75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26@27s. Winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d; No. 1 spring, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 11s; white, 12s 4d. Corn, 29s. Pork, 58s 6d. Lard, 44s 9d.

LONDON, Feb. 6—5 p. m.—Consols, 92½. Bonds, '62, 92½; '65, 92½; '67, 92½; 10-40s, 91½.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 6.—Bonds, '62, 96¼.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Rentes, 56f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—Eve.—Cotton strong; middling upland, 11½@11⅝d; Orleans, 11¾@11⅞. Sales, 18,000 bales; speculation and export, 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 9d. Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 20,000 bu—American, 9,000. Flour, 26@27s. Corn, 29s 3d. Cheese, 69s.

Manchester market for yarns and fabrics strong.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The spring trade is not yet fully opened, although there is a fair business doing among leading jobbing houses at steadily advancing rates. New York Mills muslins are advanced to-day to 23c; Atlantic L fine brown sheetings are up to 13c; do D to 12½c, and do P to 12c. Cotton sail duck is active, and higher; the Woodberry, Druid, and Fleetwing Mills have put up their prices to 80c for No. 0; 48c for No. 1, and 2c decline as numbers go up; and cotton sail twine is advanced to 44c. Light cotton duck is in good request, at 23c for Bear duck, 8 oz, 29-inch; 26c for do heavy, 9 oz; 25c for Montana Ravens, 29-inch; and 34c for do 40-inch. Awning stripes are active, at 30@32c for Washington blue and green, and 45c up to $1.00 for fancy. At the latter price the market presents, this season, an article like that which has not hitherto been produced in this country, and one which is designed to supplant the best imported.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Transactions in cheese have been light this week, and mostly confined to small lots from farm dairies. We hear of sales at from 9c to 10c for ordinary, and no fancy being offered.

The advance for factories, in the city, to 14½c, has made the market more firm here, and those who have small stocks in store are expecting to make a good margin on what they have bought. The factories having small lots of late made are generally holding for the present, and we hear of but few sales by factories which have their goods stored in New York on their own account. The quotations in New York are from 12½c to 14½c for good factories, and farm dairies from 12c to 13c. All goods bought here are upon this basis of prices, less freight and commissions.

Butter has not come forward freely this week, and with nothing strictly fine, prices have only ranged from 22c to 28c.

During the first part of the week the weather was cold and blustering. We hear of considerable trouble in the herds on account of aborting cows.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.26; No. 2, $1.23½. Oats—Fair demand and higher; No. 2, 32½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 40½c. Rye—Fair demand and higher; No. 1, 73c. Barley—Fair demand and higher; No. 2, 60½c.

HOGS—Dull and nominal at $4.20@4.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Fair demand, but lower, at $12.12½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—COTTON—Higher; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active. Receipts, 5,000 brls. Super Western and State, $5.75@6.10; common to good, $6.35@6.70; good to choice, $6.75@7.35. White wheat Western extra, $7.20@7.60; extra Ohio, $6.60@7.90; extra St. Louis, $6.50@9.50. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull; receipts, 400 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.54@1.55; No. 1, $1.58; No. 1 Duluth spring, $1.60; white Western, $1.73; winter red and amber Western and Pennsylvania, $1.62@1.68. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, 74,000 bu; new Western mixed, afloat, 73½@74c; old and new, 74@74½c; old Western mixed, 78@78½c; yellow, 74½c. Oats steady; receipts, 16,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 53@55½c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

HOPS—Held firmly.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 19¼@21½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c; Cuba, 9½@9¾c. Molasses in fair request; Domestic 42@57c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 22¾c.

TURPENTINE—Firm, 76@78c.

PROVISIONS—Pork and Beef unchanged. Dressed Hogs 5½@6½c. Cut meats, steady; shoulders, 5@5½c; hams, 8½@9½c; middles steady; long clear, 6½c; short rib, 7½c; Cumberlands, 6½@6½c; short clear, 7½c. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 19@21c.

CHEESE—Firmer, 14@16½c.

WHISKEY—A shade easier at 93½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Market dull; nominally unchanged. Only sales reported were 2 cars of No. 2 corn.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.00@8.00. Wheat dull; State and Western red, $1.57@1.58. Corn less active; mixed Western, 70c. Oats steady; white, 57@58c; mixed, 53c.

PROVISIONS—Less active; mess pork, $14.25@14.50; lard, 9½@9½c.

WHISKEY—Dull.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; Western superfine, $5.37½@6.50; extra, $6.75@7.50. Wheat firm; choice white, $1.80@1.90; Ohio and Indiana, $1.55@1.58. Corn quiet and scarce; mixed Western, 69@70c. Oats quiet at 52@55c. Rye firm at 95c@$1.02.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $14.50@14.75. Lard and bacon unchanged. Bulk shoulders, 5½@5¾c; sides, 6½@6½c; clear rib, 7@7¼c, all loose; 10 higher packed.

WHISKEY—Firm at 94½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very strong and 1c better; No. 1 red, $1.65; No. 2 held at $1.48. Corn dull and nominal. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—COTTON—Firmer at 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; super winter, $5.50; extra, $6.10@6.25; double extra, $6.45@6.75. Wheat held higher; only few sample lots sold. Corn firm; high mixed, on track, 41@42c; No. 2, in elevator, 41c. Oats steady; No. 2, in elevator, 37½c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 75c. Rye slow; No. 2, 80c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 87½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Bulk meats dull and nominal at 5c, 6½c, and 6½c, packed. Bacon—Small lots loose, clear rib at 7½c; clear, 7½c. Lard firm at 8½@9c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@4.30.

CATTLE—Quiet at $2.25@5.25.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—COTTON—Firm at 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra family, $6.50. Wheat quiet and firm; red and white, $1.55@1.70. Corn, fair demand; shelled, 60c. Oats steady; prime, 50c. Rye, firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $13.75. Bacon—shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 8c. Bulk shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6¼c; clear, 7c; sugar-cured hams, 12½c; plain, 11½c. Lard unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 87@88c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm; family, $7.15@7.35. Wheat scarce and firm; red, $1.56@1.57. Corn dull and dropping; ear, 46@48c. Rye scarce and firm at 90@92c. Oats steady. Barley quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Higher at 85@87c.

EGGS—Dull and drooping; 20@21c.

BUTTER—Scarce, firmer, and higher; 20@25c.

CHEESE—Higher; factory, 15@16c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $13.25. Lard quiet; held firmly; 9@9½c; sales steam at 9c. Bulk meats dull and nominal; 5@5½@6c asked. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½@7½c; clear, 7½c.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 800.

WHISKEY—Steady at 87c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat 1c higher and in moderate demand; extra white Michigan, $1.80; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.66½; amber Michigan, $1.49@1.49½; No. 1 red, $1.57½; No. 2, $1.46. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 47c; low, 46½c; yellow, 47½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—Corn, produce, and groceries unchanged. Rain interrupts business.

MONETARY—Sterling, 19; sight, ½ per cent discount. Gold, 110¼.

COTTON—Quiet; sales 7,000 bales; good ordinary, 23c; low middling, 21½c; middlings, 22½c; receipts, 2,252 bales; exports, Liverpool, 2,004 bales; stock, 234,166 bales.

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R. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. Office, 43 South Canal-st.

Abstracts of Title.
CHASE BROS. & CO., 299 West Randolph-st.
JONES & SELLERS, 299 West Randolph-st.

Aluminum Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. R. LAWRENCE & CO., 250 East Lake-st.

Architects.
E. BURLING & CO., 18 Congress-st.
GEO. O. GARNSEY, 472 Wabash-av.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court.
MERIAM & STREET, 34 South Canal-st.
JAMES MURDOCH, 374 Wabash-av.
W. W. BOYINGTON, 204 1-2 Michigan-av.
ROOT & WILCOX, 34 South Canal-st.
S. M. RANDOLPH, Rice Bldg., Randolph & Jefferson.
ADAM L. ROBB, 300 Wabash-av.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 47 Hubbard court.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 488 State-st.

Auction and Commission.
PETER SMITH (late 75 Clark), 122 Blue Island av.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 609 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st.

Assayer and Analytical Chemist.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, n. w. cor. Wab. av & 23d.

Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph-st. old stand.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 69 West Lake-st.

Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. R. NOYSE & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake.

Banks.
J. M. ADSIT, 320 Wabash-av.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth-st.
A. C. & O. F. BADGER, 633 Wabash-av.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 125 W. Ran.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 474 Wabash av.; also, branch, corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Rand.
MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress-st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 164 West Washington-st.
SCANDINAVIAN (Ferd. S. Winslow), Nixon Bdg.
N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal-st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 126 Archer av.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO., Sangamon & W. Mad.

Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 745 W. Lake-st.

Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison-st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 22 West Randolph-st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines-st. and 541 Wabash-av.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth-av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 196 West Randolph-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal
EMERSON & STOTT, 239 West Madison-st.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO., 63 South Canal-st.
J. M. W. JONES, 68 S. Canal-st and 509 Wabash av.
T. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph-st.
MILLARD & DECKER, Mad. st., 2d door e. of bridge
STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 109 South Canal-st., and 524 Wabash av.
JOHN R. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 599 Wabash-av.
SMEAL, EBBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.

Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 194 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 783 State-st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 99 W. Randolph.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., cor Wab. & 21st. & 344 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 513 State and 344 West Randolph-st.
P. KELLER, 348 Wabash-av.
J. B. LAMKIN, 157 West Madison-st.
NASH & BURKE, 202 West Madison-st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 578 State-st.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 234 Mich. av, cor Har'son.
GOLDMAN BROS., 755 Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Trem't.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av., cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tri.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 612 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
JOSEPH PRATT, 201 Mich av. bet Cong. & V. Buren

Brick Machines.
U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 116 South Clinton-st.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 521 Wabash av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 275 East Washington-st.
Z. R. TAYLOR, 78 North Clinton-st.

Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 220 E. Monroe.

Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.
ANDERSSOHON & WISSELL, 179 No. Dearborn-st.

Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 205 West Washington-st.

Carpets.
DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st-st.
S. NICKERSON, 178 and 180 East Madison-st.

Carpets, Bedding, &c.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal-st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.

Carriage Hardware.
BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake-st.

Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe-st.

Cemeteries.
GRACELAND CO., 176 West Washington-st.

Chemical Works.
HUYCK & KNOX, 35 W. Lake-st.

Cigars (Wholesale).
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River-st.

Cloaks and Cloakings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 557 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 638 West Lake-st.

Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 765 Wabash av.
H. H. HUSTED, 372 State-st.
HATCH & CO., 192 West Madison-st.
MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison-st.
WITKOWSKY, formerly DeGraff (boys), 263 W. Mad.

Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams-st.
H. W. KING & CO., 32 and 34 South Canal-st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 483 State

Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st.

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & BENT, 17 South Halsted-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 592 Wabash av.

Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 259 South LaSalle-st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River-st.

Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison-st.

Commission Merchants.
BENNETT & WEBSTER, 11 Board of Trade Building.
G. D. DICKINSON, 227 Michigan-av.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
FRANCIS & WEBBER, 58 and 60 West Madison-st.
C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 97 West Madison.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 3 & 5 Central Union Blk.
MUNSON & SCOTT, 8 and 10 North Clinton-st.
C. A. MAIR & CO., 221 East Washington-st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO., (grain) 259 E. Randolph-st.
POPE & DAVIS, 43 W. Washington-st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal-st.
REDMOND & CO., s. side Mich. av., N. of Congress-st.
SIDNEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 49 S. Canal-st., Room 1.
STILES, GOLDY & NEWMAN, 45 and 47 Market-st.
H. F. STANLEY & SON (Fruit), 164 Mich. av. Lake-st.
TREGO, KELLOGG & CO., 16 Board of Trade B'dg.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market-st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market-st.

Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.

Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. F. PAGE & CO., 55 s. Green st.
DAWSON & SHIELDS (late 17 S. Clark), 33 S. Green.

Cotton and Woollen Manf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 58 South Canal-st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 817 State-st., Room 6.
HINRICHS & SONTAG, 666 State-st.
F. & E JAEGER, 72 Wabash av.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 145 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E Madison-st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av

Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1052 Indiana av.

Cutlery (Wholesale).
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 945 West Lake-st.

Coal Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury-st.

Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 437 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
J. N. CROUSE, 652 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 302 West Monroe-st.
M. S. DEAN, 550 Michigan av., bet. 15th and 16th sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 964 Wabash av.
L. EATON (for. 94 Wash.), Cottage Grove-av., cor. 25th.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 230 Park-av.
GEO. G. LEWIS, 265 W Madison (over J. B. Shay's).
J. L. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 59 W. Madison.
EDMUND NOYES, 209 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 853 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.
E. D. SWAIN, 83 Aberdeen st.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter-st.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison-st.

Druggists (Retail).
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 819 State-st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 664 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State-st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington-st. near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th.

Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & CORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 303 Michigan av.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 123 and 124 Mich. av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 Mad. st. & 133 23d st.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor Congress & State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 848 Wab. av.

Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 876 State-st.

Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 263 State-st., and 93 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 264 W. Madison and 297 & 882 State.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 749 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington-st.

Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.

Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.

Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.

Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 245 E. Madison (old place).

Fish (Wholesale).
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 259 South Desplaines st.

Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217 219 S. Clinton

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 20 East Twelfth-st.

Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington-st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 253 to 259 W. Randolph-st.; branch at corner Wabash av. and Twenty-second st.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 213 & 215 S. Clark-st.

Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Gas Companies.
ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 243 East Madison-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 266 West Randolph-st.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 133 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph-st.
N. E. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR. & CO., 239 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 300 Wabash av.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
FARGO, TEMPLE & CO., 39 and 41 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 275 Mich. av., bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 294 Michigan av.

Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 123 West Washington-st.

Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.

Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS" GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.

Grocers (Family).
JAMES R. HODGES, 673 State-st.
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
P. GILLESPIE, 886 State, cor. Twenty-second st.
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 33 W. Randolph-st.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 153 West Randolph-st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers. } Now DURAND & POWERS, s. w. cor. Green & Wash'n
Durand, Powers & Mead. }
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 236 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 and 36 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 154 and 156 W. Lake-st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp. 281 Mich av
GRAY BROTHERS, 279 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.
HARMON, MESSER & CO., 51 River-st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River-st.
LUSSEL BROS., 262 and 264 South Canal-st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 770 State-st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 50 River-st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 63 North Desplaines-st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 26 South Canal-st.
F. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 107 Throop-st.

Hardware (Retail.)
H. W. COOLIDGE, 368 West Madison-st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hardware (Wholesale.)
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 37 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 75 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 6 W. Lake-st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 325 and 327 State-st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State
MACKENZIE, 78 W. Madison and 623 State-st.
THOS. B. MORRIS, 272 West Madison-st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 324 Madison-st.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
KING BROS. & CO., 587 Wabash av.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 59 & 61 W. Washington.

Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 201 W. Madison st.

Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 212 W. Madison.

Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 220 State-st.

Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal-st.
J. JONAS & CO., 245 Michigan-av.

Highwines.
KILLIAN BROS., 49 South Market-st.

Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois-st.

Homeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State-st.

Hops and Malt.
BULL, LIDELL, & CO., c. Meridian ave.

Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 507 Wabash and 13 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal-st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 113 W. Wash. st.

Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 20 Central Union Block.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 379 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 462 West Washington-st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 475 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 609 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 43 Desplaines-st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 153 Washington-st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 82 South Canal-st.
NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 16, cor LaSalle & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 441 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 50 West Madison.
PROTECTION LIFE, 200 West Madison-st.
REPUBLIC, 224 West Monroe-st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 269 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 756 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL (L. D. Boone, Agent), 546 Wabash
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 96 W. Washington.
WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Closser), 1055 Wabash
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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1872.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.

The people of the early and monarchical period—at which Shakspeare remarked that "Such divinity doth hedge a King," &c.—would have, perhaps, cared very little what kind of hedge surrounds a President. Yet a President, while in office, certainly dwells in the midst of a sort of auroral mirage, very much resembling in character the supposed divine oriflamme that surrounds and heralds majesty. It imparts to him attributes which he does not possess, concentrates upon him a great portion of the patriotic respect due to the institutions over which he presides, and renders him, in the eyes of many, the impersonation of the National greatness. It is deemed a kind of loyalty to country as well as party to believe in and support him. Every President, on his entry upon the duties of his office, finds a public full of faith in this mirage. But, as he proceeds with the discharge of those duties, the ideal is dissolved in the real; the public become observant and critical, and any faults and weaknesses he may commit or disclose are as impartially judged in a President as in any minor officer. By the third year of a Presidential term, he stands before the country upon his individual merits as an Executive officer; if he cannot stand this test, he retires at last so much diminished that we wonder that he could ever have seemed to fill so large a space. The selection of a President by the people is a matter of taste, and the popular taste is not more to be argued with than that of the individual. It may admire Jackson for his headlong and headstrong energy, Van Buren for his sagacity and caution, Harrison for his modesty, Taylor for his simplicity, Buchanan for his conservatism, Lincoln for his honesty, and Grant for his tenacity. It seldom repeats itself, and its tendencies, therefore, can only be determined as we do those of the wind, by watching the straws, and observing the pointing of the weathercocks.

One of the straws which now points which way the wind is blowing is the frequent mention of rival candidates for the Presidency, where, six months ago, no rival candidates could be found. Each of these indicates the belief of its mover that success is to be found under the standard he proposes. The average success of the public life of Schuyler Colfax, and the fact that, after a varied and long experience in public life, no stain of corrupt inducement or favoritism attaches to him, is alleged by the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and other journals of power and forecast, as presenting just that quality which will strike the popular mood at this juncture, in view of the nature of the chief complaints against the present Administration. It is felt that Colfax understands politics himself, and could not be used by a Conkling, or Cameron, or Murphy, in a manner unfortunate for the party and injurious to the country, without knowing it. Several journals of Iowa are proposing the Hon. James F. Wilson, evidently to meet the popular demand for a man who represents large statesmanship, coupled with unsullied purity. A New York journal, boasting its hundred thousand circulation, proposes Lyman Trumbull for President. The names of Horace Greeley, Henry Wilson, James G. Blaine, J. R. Hawley, O. P. Morton, B. Gratz Brown, and Senator Buckingham have been mentioned.

Among that class of politicians who, three months ago, could see but one candidate, there is now an anxious query, whether President Grant is reasonably certain of carrying several important States, wherein confessedly serious political blunders have been made. New York, Missouri, Louisiana, Georgia, and perhaps Indiana, will vote, it is feared, against Grant, if he is renominated. Their loss would probably cost us the field. Such a ticket, however, as Trumbull and Blaine, or Wilson and Colfax, or Colfax and Hawley, would carry either of these States without losing the vote of any that could be got for Grant.

Every political campaign has its watchword, that gives the clue to the popular sympathy. All the signs of the times indicate that the key-note of the Republican party in the next campaign will be Reform in public administration. With such a spirit, a candidate who needs to be defended and apologized for, explained and cleared up at every point, is simply not available. To all such the people will apply the French motto, *qui s'excuse s'accuse.* He must be above the necessity of defence.

Very sensibly and rapidly, therefore, the arena in which we had expected to witness a dress-parade is filling up for a stirring contest. President Grant has identified himself with a few men of wealth, with a few of some local political cunning, who have been wiser for themselves than for him. To use a simile of his own, they have "bottled him up" too securely for the country to get at him. By these unfortunate influences, the good in his Administration has been neutralized and negatived, until a journal like the New York *Independent*, a year ago, pronounced it "too good to be bad, and too bad to be good." We do not attempt yet to predict the result of the struggle; but we do predict that there is already a struggle preparing, and that it will prove a serious and important one.

A GIGANTIC SUBSIDY.

The International Steamship Company has had a memorial before Congress for several sessions, asking a National subsidy to build steamships. This Company proposes to erect an iron ship-building yard, with docks and facilities, including blast and refining-furnaces, rolling-mills and workshops, by which ores can be converted into superior iron, and this, without cost of transportation and handlings be worked, into ships and machinery, and the vessel built complete in every respect. In short, it proposes to so cheapen the cost of production that iron vessels can be built in this country for less money than they can be built for elsewhere. The Company, arguing from what they assume to be facts, show that this can be done, and in so doing demonstrate the hollowness of the pretence that the protection now given to the iron interests in any way increases the wages of labor. They show, first, that the American ores produce iron from 75 to 80 per cent stronger than the iron of England; that, in the construction of a steamship of equal capacity, the weight of iron used in the American vessel is proportionately less, at the same time admitting advantages in architecture not attainable in the heavier English vessels. This American ore can, by the new processes, be converted into metal for less money than can the English iron, and that without any reduction of the wages of labor.

The great difference in the cost of iron to the American and the English ship-builder is in the wasteful neglect of economy in American production. In this country we transport the ores to the coal, or the coal to the ores, by rail; we then transport the pig-metal to the refining-furnaces and rolling-mills; these are generally in the interior; and thence we transport the plates and bars by rail to the ship-yard. Each time this metal is handled, from the time it leaves the mine in the shape of ore until it is delivered at the ship-yard, there is something added to the cost, and the ship-builder, in paying for his iron, pays more for the transportation it has had than he does for the metal. This is unquestionably true, and it is the result of that extraordinary policy of our Government which has enabled the men owning the iron mines to become also the owners of the coal mines, and of the various railroads and canals by which these articles are moved to and fro. When the price of pig-iron is complained of, these gentry show the enormous rates they pay for transportation of ores and coal. The Onondaga Salt Company owns its own coal mines, and, if we mistake not, the transportation from that mine to the salt works. In its exhibit of the cost of producing salt, it exhibits the enormous cost of coal and of its transportation, which, it complains, consumes its profits on the salt. In England, coal at the pit's mouth hardly costs any more than it does in the United States; but the Transportation Company, being the same in this country as the owner of the mine and of the furnace, charges excessive rates, and, though these charges come out of one pocket to go into the other pocket of the same men, our Congress levies a tax of 50 per cent on the iron to enable these poor men to pay transportation on their coal!

This International Steamship Company propose to select some point on the coast, and thereon to erect blast and other furnaces; by means of their own transportation, they bring the ore and the coal together, making their own pig; in adjoining shops they propose to make their own steel, and in other shops to forge their own engines and machinery, cast their own beams and plates, and do all their own work. They then propose, all in the same yard, to build their own docks, and in those docks build their steamers, thus sending out, in the shape of finished, perfect steamships, the metal received in the shape of coal and ore. It is assumed, and we have no doubt correctly, that the ship can be put afloat, at a cost per ton of metal, for less money than the same metal can be now purchased and delivered for at any ship-yard; certainly, the Company assert, and make out their case, that the steamships can be put afloat at a less cost than they can be made for in any English ship-yard. All this, it should be remembered, without any reduction of the present assumed high rates of labor.

But to start this Company with this immense scale of operations will cost money; and the Company propose to issue five millions of dollars of their bonds, and deposit them in the National Treasury, and ask that the United States shall kindly guarantee to pay the same, with the interest thereon. In other words, the United States are asked to lend the Company five millions of dollars. It is but just to state that the Company propose to do all the mending and repairing for the navy, which they say can be done, at a large profit, for less than one-third the present expenditure. Ten per cent of the earnings of the Company on Government work, and 5 per cent on all other work, is offered as sinking-fund to repay the loan and interest. In consideration of this aid, the Company propose to put afloat various lines of steamers, and carry the mails for the postages.

We have stated the substance of this memorial, not for the purpose of commending it, but to show the ingenuity with which men devise expedients and plans to restore ship-building, and the dexterity with which they avoid the one plain and direct mode. The only obstacle in the way of the immediate starting of iron ship-building in the United States is the price of iron; this memorial shows that the additional cost of labor in this country is more than overcome by the superiority of the iron; and that the excessive cost of the iron is the tax thereon. That tax stands in the way of American iron ship-building. By repealing the tax on iron and steel, steamship building will begin in all parts of the Union on a scale of magnitude, which will equal that of any other nation. By repealing the tax, there will be no occasion for National loans to private companies, and American industry of all kinds, relieved from a tax of many millions of dollars, will share the blessing with the ship-builders.

SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO.

Mr. Sumner's amendment to the Amnesty bill, now pending in the Senate, which is clearly not germane to the bill, and ought to have been introduced as a separate measure, if at all, contains about an equal admixture of truth and error. It is right as far as it demands legislation in behalf of the negro which is within the province of legislation,—wrong when it attempts to legislate on matters which are to be settled by sentiment and personal choice. Congress may enact what shall be done by every individual in that individual's relations to the public and to the nation; it cannot, by any form of legislative action, limit or increase his likes and dislikes in a matter which is one of mere taste or sentiment.

The negro has been invested with the dignity of citizenship, and, by virtue of that act, has been endowed with certain general privileges which pertain to all other citizens. Every right enjoyed by every other citizen belongs to him,—nothing more, nothing less. When Senator Sumner or any other legislator attempts to do more than this, he transcends constitutional privilege and makes the negro offensive. As a citizen, he has the clear right of suffrage; the right to be a juror; the right to appear as a witness in Courts; the right to enjoy the advantage of public conveyances and inns; the right to avail himself of education in the public schools; the right to sue and be sued; and the right to conduct any form of business he may choose. These are in their nature franchises which it is in the power of law-makers to grant, and which they have necessarily granted in the very instrument which removed the previous disabilities of the negro and elevated him to the plane of citizenship. Beyond this, the law-makers have not the power to go. They have no more right to enact by statute that the negro may occupy the same pew in church with a white man, or the same church, for that matter, than they have to enact that A shall admire only the Apollo Belvidere, and no other statue, or that B shall delight in the perfume of a peony when he prefers a pink. If a manager builds a theatre for a certain class of citizens, and publicly announces that he is catering to the pleasure of that class, Congress has no more right to interfere with this private enterprise and legislate another class into a man's private box or upon another man's sofa, than it has to compel a merchant to take a Chinaman for bookkeeper. If John Roe, being white, prefers to sit at table by the side of a white man, Congress has no right to declare that his preferences cannot be recognized, and that Richard Doe, being black, shall eat from the next plate. If A has friends or relatives sleeping in the graveyard, and has a superstition that they would sleep less quietly if a negro were next neighbor, or that they would be mortified on resurrection morning to be waked up in such company, or, if in any way it would be repugnant to the feelings of the living to establish such an incongruous association, Congress has no right to legislate the negro into that graveyard, any more than it has to declare that Pompey Johnson shall go to Mrs. Japonica's soirée, and insist upon being that lady's escort during the evening and her partner in the German. Any legislation which assumes to control social pleasures, or interfere with social sorrows, is not only offensive, but impotent. By the tacit consent of mankind, everywhere, all matters of etiquette, sentiment, and personal likes and dislikes, have been settled by certain society rules, which may be modified or infringed at personal option alone, not upon legal compulsion. Custom long ago established the precedents in such cases. Cemeteries have always been distinctive in character. Protestants, paupers, Catholics, Jews, Mohammedans, Indians, and negroes, sleep in their own odor of sanctity, and will have the pleasure of rising at the sound of the trumpet with their own kind, to associate indiscriminately ever after in that place where all are alike, and there is no distinction of race, or color, or sect. The same rule holds good at a man's table, in his pew, or his opera-box, or under any condition which is a mere matter of sentiment; and any man is more than foolish who seeks to regulate sentiments, or overcome social prejudices, by act of Congress.

The Supreme Court of Illinois recently confirmed the verdict of a Chicago jury in the suit of a Mrs. Wallace, for libel, against the Chicago *Times*, whereby its proprietors were adjudged to pay $2,500 for having made an unwarranted statement. The libel was accidental rather than malicious, and was so declared by the Supreme Court in its decision. It is characteristic of the spirit in which that journal is conducted, however, that it now seeks to avenge the decision by an attack upon Chief Justice Lawrence, who spoke for the Court in rendering it. Forgetting that to the impartiality of that same Court the *Times* is indebted for the reversal of a former verdict in the same case, for a much larger sum, the *Times* seems to think the duties of a Court incomplete until they have decided all questions in its favor.

Its assertions that Judge Lawrence once "descended from the bench to attack, in the most unwarrantable manner, the Bishop of Illinois; that the assault was unfounded, false, and vulgar;" that it was a "libel;" that Judge Lawrence had "since admitted that he regretted this attack," and "was misinformed in his charges," are a mass of fictions, having no other basis than the able debate which Judge Lawrence and Bishop Whitehouse conducted through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, concerning certain points of canon law involved in the Bishop's action toward a church in Galesburg, at which Judge Lawrence was a regular attendant, though not, we believe, member. It included no libel on either side. Bishop Whitehouse complained of nothing in it as libellous or even discourteous, though there was a sharp conflict of opinion and of policy. It included no charges against the Bishop, still less any that were false. Nor has Judge Lawrence admitted his regret for it. But the *Times* charges, as a double offence, that Judge Lawrence has admitted his regret for it and its falsehood, and yet has made "no retraction, however insufficient." The *Times* ought not to let its own charges contradict each other. There is really very little need that we should point out the errors of an accuser who gives the lie to himself.

The press and the Bench owe reciprocal duties to each other of the most important and delicate character. Both are conservators of public morals, and largely of private rights. Both are, in a certain sense, tribunals, the one of law and the other of opinion, which is the source of law. The Bench of Illinois has dealt with the press, as it has with all private interests, with purity and honesty. We hope it may be long before such tirades as that of the *Times* can swerve it from its even tenor.

The action of the United States Senate, on the subject of allowing a drawback on building materials used in the burnt district of Chicago, is doing this city much injury. Relying upon the unanimous vote of the House of Representatives, and the affirmative vote of the Senate, there being but six dissentients in the latter body, future operations in building have been predicated upon the reduced price of materials. It is an important item in the making of contracts, and has an immense influence on the character and style of buildings, whether the materials are to be had from 25 to 45 per cent less that present prices. The action of the Senate in reconsidering the bill, and allowing it to remain unacted on, is dealing with us most injuriously. The delay in acting on the bill suspends all business here. All plans of improvement, all contracts for work and for material, are arrested, and must stay so until the Senate shall act on this bill. If that body intends to persist in its purpose to levy a tax on this city of $20,000,000 for the benefit of the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Missouri, and the lumber merchants of Michigan and Wisconsin, it would be kindness to let us know the fact; if it is the intention of the Senate to pass the bill, the great value of it would be to pass it at once. It is a refinement of cruelty to leave the people of Chicago in suspense,—delaying every arrangement for rebuilding the city, for no possible reason whatever. We trust, therefore, that the Senate will take a vote upon the bill, and, if we are to pay this enormous tax for the privilege of rebuilding, let us know the fact, and proceed accordingly.

The United States Court has appointed Messrs. L. C. P. Freer, E. T. Watkins, and E. W. Blatchford, Commissioners to appraise, under the Condemnation law, the value of the block of ground at present partially occupied by the Government building. These gentlemen are men of high personal character, intelligence, and acquaintance with the values of city real estate, and cannot be influenced by any motive except that of strict justice in the premises; and no person in this community will venture to question the fairness of the award they may make.

Under the law passed by Congress, it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase *that block*, provided the same can be had for a fair and reasonable price for the ground. The law does not limit the sum to be paid, nor does it contemplate any comparison of the sum with that for which any other block may be purchased. It directs the purchase of that block if the same can be had for a fair and reasonable price for *that* land. When these Commissioners, whose verdict will be conclusive as to the fact of value, determine what is a fair and reasonable price for that block, we do not believe that the Secretary will substitute his opinion for theirs as to what is a fair and reasonable price. We presume that he will at once comply with the law, and complete the purchase.

The remonstrance presented in the Common Council, on Tuesday night, by certain manufacturers of this city, against Section 3 of the Fire Ordinance, which requires all smoke-escapes for stationary boilers to be built of brick, and not less than 75 feet in height, states, as the opinion of the remonstrants, that such an ordinance would prevent the establishment of manufactories here, and drive out most of those already here. Such remonstrating as this is childish babble. A manufacturer who cannot afford to build a brick chimney must be doing a business so small as not to add very materially to the interests of a city one way or another. If this section is passed, and business warrants business men in coming here, brick chimneys will arise in every portion of Chicago as thickly as they do in other cities. A 75-foot brick chimney would not stand in the way of a manufacturer of ordinary enterprise.

The clouds of war begin again to gather thickly on the horizon of unhappy France, and any day may bring the intelligence of the civil strife which sooner or later must result in placing the Bonapartist element in power again. A hint of the coming change is afforded in the fact that the Assembly, on Monday, was tumultuously discussing a motion for the establishment of a Provincial Commission, to govern the country in case the Assembly is illegally dissolved; and that an attempt was made to assassinate M. Thiers on the evening of the same day.

The general tone of the market is a pretty sure indicator of public sentiment. Judging, therefore, from the fact that the latest private despatches, yesterday, from Liverpool, showed a decline in the markets all round, it would not seem that the English operators attach any particular significance to the Alabama flurry, or anticipate any immediate disturbance of the relations between the two countries. A falling grain-market is not indicative of rising temper.

William and Mary College, of Virginia, has had a noteworthy history. It is, next to Harvard, the oldest institution of learning in the country, having been chartered by William and Mary in 1692, and liberally endowed by them, in order to win over to the House of Orange the loyalty to the Stuarts which the Battle of the Boyne had failed to destroy in the Southern Colonies. It began to receive students almost immediately thereafter, but its permanent buildings (which were designed by Sir Christopher Wren) were not finished until 1723. From that time the College throve apace until 1859, when the old buildings were completely destroyed by fire. Within a year they were replaced, however, and Williamsburg swarmed with students until May, 1861, when the actual presence of war closed the institution. Its doors were soon opened again for other purposes. The dormitories were used first as barracks, and afterwards as a hospital for the Federal troops, for the next year. From May to September of 1862 they stood tenantless. On the 9th of the latter month the Confederates carried the town, but, after a few hours of possession, retired, and a portion of the United States troops, who reoccupied it, fired the College buildings. They were almost entirely destroyed. A few days ago a petition was filed for a grant of $65,000 in compensation for this outrage. The petition was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, which has just reported a bill to appropriate the amount asked for. The request is certainly a just one, and yet the Committee's report says, curiously enough: "The memorialists make no demand as of right, or as an appeal to the justice of the United States. * * * They do appeal to the generosity of the Government." This seems poor policy. A Government, above aught else, should be just before it is generous. In fact, in it generosity is no virtue, for the simple reason that its exercise almost inevitably results in injustice to some one else. It is doubtless generous to give protection to the iron-monopolists of Pennsylvania, but it is making them rich at useless expense to their customers. We regret, then, this appeal to the generosity of the nation. Let William and Mary College ask for justice, and not for favoritism, and let justice be done her.

The Presbytery of Brooklyn met Monday morning to consider the heinous crime of the Rev. T. L. Cuyler in allowing the Rev. Miss Smiley to preach from the pulpit of his church. Mr. Cuyler, who was asked for his defence, made a good one, arguing that the Bible was non-committal on the subject of woman's functions in the Church; that the Book of Church Government said neither yea nor nay in the matter; and that it was, therefore, to be left entirely to common sense and circumstances. He closed by citing precedents for his action from the Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist denominations. Ex-Mayor Lambert, who is an Elder in Mr. Cuyler's Church, stated that the congregation upheld their pastor. This closed the defence. A wise clergyman, Spear by name, said that the whole matter was insignificant, and moved that it be indefinitely postponed. Unfortunately, the motion did not prevail, and for four hours the assembled wisdom grappled with the problem of the necessity of rebuking the Rev. Mr. Cuyler for doing what he was allowed to do both by the Bible and the Book of Church Government, but not by the Presbytery of Brooklyn. Evening brought adjournment, but not a decision, and the weighty question will be argued anew.

The report for January of the Department of Agriculture contains some interesting statements in regard to the manufacture of beet sugar. The failure of the first experiments at Chatsworth, in this State, and the cause of it, are duly noticed. Subsequently, experiments were made on Yellow Creek, near Freeport, with what success the report does not state. At Black Hawk, Wisconsin, 48,000 pounds of sugar were made, in 1871, from the product of 200 acres of beets. But the largest success has been realized at Alvarado, in California, where a large sugar manufactory has been built, with a capacity of handling sixty tons of beets every twenty-four hours. The beets raised in the vicinity contain sufficient saccharine matter to pay the farmer well for raising them and leave a fair margin of profit to the manufacturer. In 1870, the company manufactured 500,000 pounds of sugar, and the past year, it is expected, the product will be doubled. The high price of labor in California has thus far operated as a serious drawback upon the beet-sugar culture, and withal it is clumsy and unskilful. As it is asserted that the cost of sugar to the people of the nation equals the cost of its bread, only a very few years will, doubtless, be required to make the manufacture of beet sugar one of our largest and most successful industries.

Notwithstanding the caustic manner in which ex-Senator Ross is flaying "Subsidy" Pomeroy alive for the delectation of the good people of Kansas, the victim seems to be as happy as ever. In fact, he abounds in cheerfulness and good humor. He believes (from experience) in the beneficence of being unhampered by law, and loses no opportunity of testifying to his belief. His last Senatorial effort consisted of an earnest plea in behalf of the right of the inhabitants of Georgia to marry whom they would, unvexed by reasons of race; for, quoth Pomeroy, in a fine burst of philanthropy, "The Senator has spoken of different races of men. This pains me. I know of but one race,—the human race." Such heartfelt love for all humanity is a new feature in the course of the Pride of Kansas. What makes it stranger is, that there is apparently no subsidy to be gained by it. Time alone will reveal the object of the new departure.

When the National Education bill becomes a law, we trust that Florida will hasten to invest a portion of her funds in a school-house in her town of Lake City. A liberal sum should be devoted to the maintenance of an instructor for the adult population of this banner-town of ignorance. A meeting of wrathful citizens was held there lately, which passed, with scarcely a dissenting voice, resolutions to drive away the Signal-Service observer, "because it was believed that his instruments caused the unexampled bad weather and large amount of rain which has fallen lately"! Lake City must surely have been peopled from Tenterden, England. In the year that the Goodwin Sands first became dangerous, a steeple was built on Tenterden Church, and it was gravely argued that Tenterden Spire was the cause of Goodwin Sands.

California, by virtue of her geographical position, will always have the first chance at our Oriental visitors. She is improving those chances just now in more ways than one. The miners and capitalists interested in mines have canvassed the whole subject of the gold and silver mines of Japan with Minister De Long, with the view to future operations in that country. Both the press and the people of San Francisco are also bringing a strong pressure to bear upon the Japanese officials to have their youths educated in California. They will be wise, however, if they remember the fate of the Heathen Chinee who had learned the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain in California, and send their youths to the older institutions of the East, where they can obtain the simon-pure knowledge unmixed with the false gold.

The California Assembly has ordered to engrossment, preparatory to passage, a bill exempting journalists from jury service. The passage of the bill was not asked for by the journalists, but it was conceded to them as a matter of right, upon the ground that they were engaged in public duties quite as necessary, and even imperative, as jury-service. Practically, the Courts everywhere make a discrimination in favor of journalists, but a formal law is more to the point. It is a public necessity that the newspaper be issued every morning, and this can only be done properly by the united efforts of its whole staff. In almost any other business a deputy can serve for the principal, but in journalistic duties there are no deputies.

Fifty mutineers from the native regiments of the British army have been condemned to be blown into pieces from cannon-mouths. It is not easy to understand the cause of this wanton barbarity. Death, in this way, is swifter, and probably far less painful (except in anticipation), than death by hanging. The latter form of punishment has been legalized, and has become so common that the idea of cruelty is but rarely attached to it. Justice is felt to have taken only her due, and there is no impression of vindictive revenge. In a civilized land, the friends of the criminal can at least pay the last sad rites to the body of their friend; it is only the savage who mutilates the dead.

The House of Representatives, on Monday last, amused itself on buncombe resolutions. One of these resolutions, offered by Mr. Brooks (Democrat), of New York, declared that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments had been legally adopted, and were now parts of the Constitution of the United States. Against this resolution twenty-two Democrats recorded their names, and a large number retired from the House. Among those voting No were one from Pennsylvania and one from Indiana.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Quincy has a haunted house. It is situated on the southside of Vermont street, between Fourth and Fifth.

—Among recent deaths at Peoria are those of Samuel Palmer and J. Q. A. Daugherty.

—A memorial to Congress is in circulation in Quincy, asking a charter for a wagon and railroad bridge.

—A well of natural gas has been developed at Manlius, Bureau County.

—The Elgin distillery nets the Government $20,000 monthly.

—The City Attorney of Princeton has commenced suits against twelve saloon-keepers.

IOWA.

A boy of 14 occupies a pulpit at Marshalltown.

—Dubuque has a minstrel troupe of genuine negroes.

—A family named Wheeler, in West Davenport, lost two children, three weeks since, by scarlet fever, and three more at the same hour on Saturday last.

—The Agricultural College has had during the year 220 students, the estimated expenses of whom are placed at about $135 each. The average earnings have been $50 per year. Over $700 was received by the College in donations of various kinds.

—The Rev. Joel Edwards, of Marshalltown, recently sold, for a house and lot, a one-eighth heirship interest in the Edwards estate, which underlies Wall street, New York; and subsequently secured eighty acres of Iowa land for another fractional interest.

—There was a woman in Sioux City recently soliciting charity, representing that she had been burned out by a prairie fire. She wore around her a shawl which was badly damaged by fire,—all that she had left from the conflagration. The only bad feature about the case was her husband and two great beef-eating sons, who in the aggregate would weigh over 600 pounds, and in whose muscles slumbered power sufficient to convert a cord of wood in stove-length before breakfast.

WISCONSIN.

Colonel J. H. Gardner, late of LaCrosse, is now Superintendent of two railroads in Florida.

—On Wednesday, about a mile and a half from Marshall, the body of a German resident of that vicinity was found hanging in the concealment of the thick brush. The birds had picked out his eyes and tongue. He had been missing for six weeks, and doubtless committed suicide.

—More than half the grist-mills run by water-power in the vicinity of Mineral Point are idle for want of water to run them; and a majority of the wells and cisterns are dry.

—The Darlington *Republican* says that a very fine surgical operation was performed there recently on a German boy 19 years old. The operation consisted in the removal of nearly one-half of the largest bone of the leg, which had received severe injury in Germany nearly three years ago.

—A young lady at Fond du Lac was married without shoes or stockings, the other day, in accordance with an old whim that such an act would bring good luck.

—The Green Bay *Advocate* says: "The fact is becoming every year more apparent that the pine timber, that we have so long regarded as one of our greatest resources of wealth in Brown County, is being rapidly exhausted."

INDIANA.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker B. Rodman died at New Albany on Saturday, and their joint obsequies took place on Monday.

—The Terre Haute House has been sold to W. H. Hawkins & Son for $72,000.

—Arrangements for a National Bank at Charlestown have been completed. The capital is to be $50,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $100,000. M. E. Cole will be President, and Dr. Campbell Hay Cashier.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Hocking H. Hunter, whose death at Lancaster, O., has been announced, was the first white child born on the Hockhocking River, and was for years associated with the Hon. Thomas Ewing in the practice of law. During the last fifteen years of his life he developed a special aptitude for or grasp of railroad cases, and so successful was he in these that in New York he was recognized as among the ablest railroad lawyers in the country.

—James Nelson Saviers, husband of the woman who killed his paramour in Stockton, Cal., some months since, is now telegraph operator at Treasure City, Nev., where he has dropped the Saviers, and goes by the name of James Nelson.

—Professor B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education, who has been travelling abroad for about six months, arrived in New York on Thursday evening. During his absence he has visited about 1,200 schools in England, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland.

—B. F. Allen, of Des Moines, known as the wealthiest man west of the Mississippi, was left an orphan in infancy, and was taken into the family of his uncle, Judge Finch, of Indianapolis, who he remained till he engaged in the Mexican war.

—As illustrative of the folly of selecting men for jurors who don't read the papers, the Indianapolis *News* relates that, in a noted trial for murder, a few years ago, one of the jurors, a resident of White River Bottom, ten or twelve miles below the city, testified that he had not been to the city for thirty years, and did not know who had been President since Andrew Jackson.

—"Buffalo Bill" was in Omaha on Saturday, where he sat for some photographs for the Grand Duke. He is described as tall, slim, with a frank countenance, piercing gray eyes, and long, curly hair; he wore a picturesque buckskin suit. It is stated that he has never been east of the Mississippi, but will reach New York to-day, where he is to be the guest of Ned Buntline.

—Governor Bradley, of Nevada, is hunting up his immense stock of horned cattle in Elko and Lander Counties, over 200 head of whom strayed away in the late storm, involving a loss of $12,000.

—A San Francisco journal says: "The Japanese ladies, having investigated the female attendants at the Grand Hotel, and compared them, in their working clothes, with the ladies whom they see upon the streets, have concluded that the richer and poorer classes of American women are divided by physical development, and that the wealthy classes are distinguished from their less fortunate sisters by a hump upon the back, something after the fashion of the dromedary. Their superstitions lead them to believe that magic arts are used to produce the growth of this deformity upon the persons of those whose wealth is acquired in their later years."

—Francis P. Blair, Sr., and his wife may occasionally be seen walking on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, where they reside, leaning on old-fashioned, brass-mounted canes. Mr. Blair is nearly 81 years of age, and is feeble, but Mrs. Blair, who is a few years younger, carries her age well.

—A worthy citizen of Omaha has a wife who is cursed with an insatiable appetite for strong drink, and, as she obtains her supplies from a certain grocery and liquor store, he recently went to the proprietor, and begged him not to sell any more liquor to his wife. The dispenser of liquor declared that he would sell to whoever had money to buy. The husband called on the authorities, and earnestly asked if there was no law that would reach his case. As the liquor-seller had obtained a license, the husband was answered that nothing could be done for him. The woman, having no money to purchase whisky on a recent day, went to the liquor-seller, and offered a solid gold ring, a gift from her husband, for a supply of whiskey, and he accepted it.

—The Emperor of Japan is to drive the elegant matched bay horses raised by S. S. Vaughn, of Jackson, Mich., they having been purchased by A. B. Chapin. The fire prevented a Chicago gentleman from completing negotiations, and George Crean, of Cincinnati, was a day too late.

—Captain Joseph J. Robinson, the last volunteer officer in command at the Rock Island Arsenal, has purchased the Madison County Railroad, running from Edwardsville to Alton, and entered the lists as a competitor for the increasing Asiatic traffic.

—The Pittsburgh *Leader* of Saturday says Wachtel went into the ladies' room at the Union depot in that city and waltzed himself into a seat close by the porcelain sign which reads "*For Ladies Only.*" The policeman on duty politely informed him that none but ladies were permitted in that room. Wachtel didn't propose to go just yet, and the officer wasted considerable politeness trying to convince him, but the singer insisted upon following the even "tenor" of his way. Firmness finally succeeded in dislodging him, whereat his voice didn't gush and gurgle and magnificently flow, but on the contrary it remarked very angrily: "If I vas in Europe you wouldn't talk to me that way."

—Mrs. Mary A. Goodman, a colored woman of New Haven, died recently, leaving her whole property, about $5,000, to the scholarship fund of the Theological School, with the idea of aiding colored young men in their studies for the ministry. This woman has given the savings of a long life spent in such hard toil as washing and domestic service. Herself a member and regular attendant of the College Street Church, and thus accustomed to intelligent preaching, she felt that the time was coming, in the rapid progress of her race and people, when they would require a more highly-educated ministry, and it was after full deliberation and with real pleasure that she made the bequest. As she had provided no place for burial for herself, she was fitly interred in the lot in the Old Cemetery belonging to the University of which she has become benefactor.

—The Governor of Kentucky, notwithstanding his residence has sometimes been spoken of, and officially, as a palace, is at present condemned to dwell in a very ordinary and inconvenient domicil in the immediate neighborhood of the Penitentiary; but a bill has been introduced in the House, authorizing the Governor and Secretary of State to contract or exchange for a more suitable and commodious Gubernatorial mansion.

—A telegram was received at Louisville, on Sunday, from the Grand Duke, at Memphis, inviting Mrs. General Custar to join the party in its voyage down the river to New Orleans, and including Misses Mollie Morton, Alice Brannin, Nina Sturgis, and Mary Duncan in the invitation. Mrs. Custar left that afternoon, taking with her several of the young ladies invited.

—The Abingdon *Virginian* anounces the death of Tobias Smyth, the oldest native citizen of Washington County, Virginia. He died at his residence, in sight of Emory and Henry College. The students of that institution, since its foundation, wherever scattered, will remember "Uncle Toby." Though subject always, in orchard, field, garden, and hen-roost, to the nightly raids of the mischievous or hungry students, he was ever the earnest and devoted friend of the College.

—A Mobile chap played it on a curious crowd of hotel-loungers in this wise: Seeing in the *Register* that General Spinner had arrived in the city, and was stopping at the Gulf City Hotel, a number of gentlemen called to pay their respects, and to their astonishment found that the General was not in, and, furthermore, that he had not arrived. Recourse was had, this time, to the hotel register and there they came across the well-known hieroglyphics of the United States Treasurer, which, upon an examination, proved to have been written by a facetious chap who had learned to imitate to a nicety the signature. The party acknowledged themselves badly sold, and adjourned to the bar.

—It is a circumstance worthy of note that, of the one hundred and thirty-eight members composing the present General Assembly of Kentucky, only twenty-four are lawyers by profession.

—The Doylestown (Pa) *Democrat* says: "Dr. Lewis lectured in a neighboring town on physical culture, being very severe on wheat bread, meat diet, butter, etc., and very eulogistic of oatmeal mush and unleavened breakfast game. He disgusted his fair hostess in the morning, however, by passing his plate three times for well-buttered beefsteak, and utterly declined to taste the mush she had prepared at so much trouble."

—"The Ancient Governor" is the title of a colored man who has been body-servant to every Executive of Kentucky since 1834. It is said that a more dignified old African never travelled about this plane of action. He is about to receive from the State a pension of $12.50 per month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The mumps is the fashionable complaint in Winchester, Ky.

—The Laramie *Sentinel* announces that the Union Pacific Railroad Company is busily engaged in building snow-fences along the worst cuts.

—Under the late act of the Kentucky Legislature, a party to a lawsuit in Louisville has given evidence in his own behalf.

—The gradual falling of the water in Lake Ontario nearly caused a water famine in Hamilton, Ont., last week. The authorities proved sagacious, and provoked Nature to her duty.

—Boston built, last year, 2,026 buildings, of which 96 were stone and the remainder brick.

—The San Francisco *Alta* says the case of Two Dimes *vs.* Two Bits will come up for trial in Washington before long. The petition for the coinage of two-dime pieces as substitutes for two-bit pieces was received with general favor by the business men of the State, and, after being signed by 2,500 persons, including many leading officials and capitalists, was forwarded to Washington.

—Toronto will to-day open its small-pox hospital, under the provisional superintendency of Dr. Hallowell.

—Cleveland is now receiving coal from Seville by the new Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad.

—The new Japanese coins have appeared in San Francisco. They are similar to our coinage in size and value.

—A new and careful bridegroom in Cleveland, kept the wedding-ring in his mouth during the fore part of the ceremony, so that he could find it when the proper moment arrived. He mumbled along all right until the minister winked at him as a hint to produce the ring, when, in his nervousness, he swallowed it, and, there being no stomach-pump on hand, he was stood on his head by three groomsmen, to recover the "golden pledge."

—The Cleveland *Leader*, of Monday, says: "The effects of the powerful magnetic storm prevailing over the Union, were first noticed on the telegraph lines in this city, about 9 o'clock in the forenoon. At times it was with difficulty that any of the circuits were worked, and upon some, especially those running East and West, no business could be done. Experiments were made with a delicate Prussian galvanometer at the Western Union office, by Mr. C. H. Summers and Mr. C. F. Stumm, who have charge of the operating department, to determine the strength and duration of these currents of electricity, and the frequency with which polarity was charged. The duration was from one-half second to one and one-half minute, and their strength, at times, equal to one hundred cells of the Grove battery. The interval between each charge was from a small fraction of a second to two minutes, while their polarity, sometimes once in a minute, and again at the rate of one hundred times per minute."

—One of Boston's wealthy men was approached, the other day, by a real estate operator, who wanted to buy three acres of marsh land owned by him out in the direction of Brookline. He replied that he had forgotten he owned any land in that section, but he would look over his papers and see about it. An examination of his papers showed that he did own such a parcel of land, the original cost of which to him was $500. The real estate operator, at the next interview, intimated that he couldn't afford to pay over $50,000 for the land. "Isn't that rather low?" asked the owner. "All I can pay," said the other. "You may take it," said the capitalist, and the land was transferred at a price one hundred times as much as it originally cost.

—Two or three weeks ago, the School Board of Pottsville, Pa., published an advertisement for a teacher, "all applicants to be examined, in addition to the common branches, in algebra, American literature, botany, geometry, Constitution, trigonometry, surveying, geology, physiology, natural philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, astronomy, and rhetoric;" for all of which requirements the magnificent sum of $35 per month was to be paid any female teacher who would pass a favorable examination. The result was, there were no female applicants, and the Board last week increased the salary 100 per cent, and engaged the services of a man, without asking him to undergo any such examination.

Rebuilding Chicago.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having no other object in view than a sincere desire to see Chicago speedily and permanently regain its former position as the Commercial Metropolis of the Great West, I would respectfully offer a few suggestions in regard to rebuilding and other improvements of the city, trusting that they may be of some interest to your readers. Being in Chicago at the time of the Great Fire, I beheld with heartfelt sorrow the destruction of the principal part of the city. I now behold, with no less regret, the disposition on the part of some of the leading men to disregard the lessons taught by that dire calamity, and to persist in erecting buildings with material that proved utterly worthless as regards resistance to heat or fire.

Passing the wooden fire-traps without comment, as I think any person who saw Chicago during the fire could form but one opinion in regard to them, I have reference only to iron buildings, and buildings whose first story is composed of that material. I occupied a part of the iron building on the northwest corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, and would call the attention of those intending to rebuild of that material to the ruins of that building, and of every other iron building in the Burned District. They will probably ask why they are the most complete of all ruins. I will here endeavor to inform them; and, as I am an iron-worker myself, I claim to know something about the effect of fire on that material. The word expansion covers the prime cause, and leads to the result. All iron buildings are put up in sections,—some large, some small. The different parts are fastened together with small wrought-iron rivets; and, when heat is converged to the body of the iron, in obedience to a natural law it expands and bursts the rivets that hold its sections together, and they fall in fragments to the earth, carrying with them the walls to which they were fastened. The tendency of iron to expand or contract from heat or cold renders it an unsafe material upon which to rest the weight of brick or stone walls. The first story of nine out of ten of all the business blocks in the Burned District were composed of iron columns, and had to sustained the weight of hundreds of tons of brick or stone walls. This accounts for the utter ruin noticeable of all such buildings. Observe the effect of the heat on the Street Railway iron. Some of the rails were left in about the shape of the letter S. Then compare the ruins of these buildings with the standing walls of many of the Churches, Custom House, and Court House, and it will be easy to form an idea of how to rebuild the city; for, if some apparently minor details had not been overlooked in erecting these buildings, such as wooden roof, wooden floors, etc., it is evident they would have passed through the fiery ordeal comparatively unharmed.

I think it is evident that the true cause of the rapid spread of the fire, coupled with the high wind prevailing at the time, was the material of which a large majority of the roofs of the buildings were constructed,—wooden shingles and weak sky-lights,—the shape of the roof having also much to do with the effect. A flat roof, with the walls of the building rising above it, forms a very good receptacle for fire-brands from a distant fire. The Mansard roof of wood, covered with slate, is also dangerous; for the slate will chip off from heat, leaving the wood exposed to the fire. It may be asked, Of what material can roofs be constructed that will be comparatively fire-proof? I would suggest the material with which the streets of the city are paved—the Nicolson pavement, which passed through the fire comparatively unharmed, when everything else of wood, stone, or iron, went. It would, of course, be necessary to omit the tar, and, perhaps, substitute some chemical that would render the blocks less liable to burn. The blocks, being placed end up, as they are in the streets, would absorb and retain moisture from rain or snow, and, being air-tight, would burn, if at all, very slowly, and would not throw out sparks or fire-brands. The sidewalks, also, aided the spread of the flames, and hereafter could be made on this same plan, or by brick arches sprung from the street-curb, and thence to the building.

Chicago has Water-Works constructed on a principle differing from any in the United States, and perhaps in the world. Having no hill or high ground upon which to build a reservoir capable of holding millions of gallons of water, you have to depend on your small tanks, with a capacity of holding only a few hundred thousand gallons, and upon the constant working of your Water-Works engines, to keep the city supplied. Half an hour after the fire broke out, there were in the vicinity of the fire from four to five hundred hydrants constantly running. Add to this the twelve or fifteen engines drawing water from the same source, and ask if it is reasonable to expect a twenty-inch water-main to supply the demand, without having a great fountain from which to draw its supply. That it is very desirable to build a large reservoir, capable of holding sufficient water to supply the city for at least two weeks, in case of accident to the Water-Works engines preventing them from supplying water, I think will not be denied. But there is beneath the city a seemingly inexhaustible natural reservoir, and, in every instance where it has been tapped, it has afforded a bountiful supply of pure water. I have reference to the Artesian Wells, and I do not think I would erect a building like the Pacific Hotel, a large storehouse, or factory, without bringing that fountain within the walls. The force with which this water comes up would carry it to the roof of the highest buildings, where a tank could always be kept full. The Great Fire has swept away many apparently fine and glittering theories; let the solid and the useful take their place.

JOHN HARDEN.

NEW YORK.

The Height of the Fashionable Season.

The Charity Ball—Costumes for the Occasion—Novelties in Fans.

Art—"The Palette" Reception—Remarkable Paintings at Goupil's.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

If we compare the "season" in New York to an exciting novel, we may say that we have now reached those culminating chapters that plunge into the fury of the tale, where the plot thickens, the web tangles, the lovers rush blindfold upon fate, the events crowd, and there is no hope for the reader left but to seize each word and devour each page, with strained eye and bated breath, till the liberating "Finis" comes, which to the novel is,—eternal bliss, or death in each other's arms; and to the carnival is,—Lent.

THE CHARITY BALL.

One of the landmarks in this giddy whirl is the "Charity Ball," which occurs to-night at the Academy of Music, with every promise of brilliant success. The weather is propitious; the boxes are all taken by distinguished people; everybody has bought tickets; the decorations, silver drapery around the stage, and "Charity" illuminated, are completed; and the dresses that have been dreamed of for weeks have entered the visible world.

It is the "sweet 16" of this pet anniversary which goes to sustain an excellent charity,—a home, and school, and hospital for the children,—with all the nonchalant grace of a right hand that knoweth not what its left hand doeth.

BALL-DRESSES.

In sending a sketch of a few of the costumes to be worn on this occasion, let it be premised that a noticeable feature of ball-dresses this winter—at least for people too young for point-lace and diamonds—has been their inexpensive simplicity. The Chicago Fire, and other heart-touching and pocket-touching calamities, sobered the taste. White tulle, and even white tarleton, prettily made, and looped with colored ribbons or clusters of flowers, have been much in vogue; and simple slips of blue or pink silk have been made aerial by box-plaits of tulle around the skirt, and bouffant overskirt, merely hemmed and caught at the sides, and in Watteau style at the back, with rosettes of violets, or trailing sprays of roses.

Simplicity of coiffure accompanies these youthful toilettes; quite in contrast with the elaborate rouleaux and diamond-powdered braids of the dowagers. One of the most charming of our this-winter belles wears her hair dropped in loose curls upon her shoulders, just held from the forehead by a fillet of ribbon, or a narrow brown band, clasped with a rose. The objection brought against coiffures, that they become disordered before the ball closes, does not in such a case apply to disadvantage; for the slight dishevelment given by the warming atmosphere and the dance accords artistically with the flushing cheek, the reddened lip, and kindled eye.

One of the lovely dresses of to-night has a skirt of white tulle, trimmed with puffs over mauve satin, in three rows, at a distance apart correspondent to their three-inch width, excepting on the front breadth, where they are continued in graded widths and lessening intervals to the waist, and clasped with mauve rosettes. The puffings are edged with black lace. The overskirt is lemon-colored silk, with *revers* of mauve satin, caught back with a rosette of black lace inclosing yellow violets. The corsage is lemon-colored silk, *decollete*, with *bretelles* of mauve satin and black lace. The sleeves are single puffs, edged with narrow black lace. Clusters of yellow violets are on the bodice and in the loops of the mauve. Watteau sash. The ornaments are gold in Etruscan style, with pear-shaped drops.

A costume, matronly, but graceful, is of corded silk,—Nile green,—a river in volume as well as color, for it measured in piece fifty yards. The train is trimmed with box-plaited flounce set with *fleur-de-lis* of silk, upholding little clouds of white tulle. The overskirt, *en tablier*, bouffant, and almost as long as the train, has a border of point-lace, with a lily pattern, surmounted by fifteen rouleaux of silk, from which a narrower lace turns upward. The bodice is in Swiss style,—bands of silk alternating with lace; and the deep-flowing sleeves continue the style of the underskirt, with *fleur-de-lis* and tulle. The ornaments are diamonds set *a-jour*, in the style of strung-beads, the gold-thread linking the jewels being itself spangled with small brilliants. The coiffure is in Greek style, with a diadem; and the beautiful face this costume is to adorn is pale as the finest marble,—luminously pale,—with black hair and blackest eyes.

A violet corded silk has the skirt trimmed longitudinally with rows of *point-applique* lace, edging fluted bands bound with crimson silk. The overshirt has a band-deep ruffle, bound with crimson, and headed with upright fans of lace. The overskirt has sash-like side pieces uniting the stomacher and the *bouffantes*, and ornamented with three clusters of crimson and white azaleas. The corsage has a bertha of *point-applique* lace, and a rosette of azaleas.

A costume to be worn by a superb little blonde is of cream-white *crepe de Chine*, made in classical simplicity; the hem of skirt, and tunic, and sleeve bordered with finger-wide ribbon velvet, azure-colored, and edged with narrow Brussels lace.

These costumes will all, of course, be accompanied by delicious bouquets of greenhouse flowers,—never, it seems, quite so enchanting as they are this year. Lilies of the valley are the favorites. They are either grouped by themselves, or with Parma violets, or with those beautiful dark-pink rosebuds, brought from Boston and Newport conservatories, which are more admired now than even the "Gloire de Dijon," and the "Mareschal Niel."

FANS.

A floral novelty has been introduced this season, in the shape of fans woven of tea-roses, or carnations. The young girl who is to wear to-night the cream-white *crepe de Chine* has a promise from one of the generous but exacting "cousins" in which Leap-Year abounds, of a "lily of the valley" fan, on condition that she presents to the foundlings of this "Charity," for every sprig of lilies, a calico apron, which can easily be bought for a less sum.

If one of the *bona fide* fans to appear to-night could be thus charitably metamorphosed, we should have a string of pinafores from the Battery to Central Park, so studded is it with jewels. But the prettiest fans—and costing only a few hundred dollars—which are appended to the "costume de bal," are simply of point-lace and mother of pearl,—the lace of the finest pattern possible, and the pearl infinitessimally pierced or carved. In some of these pearl fans, the minute flowers are painted in the natural colors,—red roses, blue forget-me-nots, yellow cassias; but the most exquisite have only the prismatic color of the shell.

In the silk fans, the latest shape is the revival of the antique,—a horse-shoe curve graded to a point. This form occurs also in *matinee* fans of tortoise-shell, ivory, and painted violet-wood.

Another caprice, introduced by Tiffany, is a white silk fan, with gilded rods, shaped like arrows. A formidable quiver this is, indeed, when used by a coquettish hand. Open, with all the arrows displayed, this "precious toy" encourages, beckons, approves; but closed, with its one thrilling dart, it says, "You displease me;" "I leave you;" "I am gone."

In love the victors from the vanquished fly;
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die.

ART.

In all our New Year rush for pleasure, art has not been forgotten. January was proverbial for its numerous exhibitions of pictures, and there have been some charming studio receptions, with full dress and music, and general picturesqueness.

The most pleasing exhibition was of "The Palette," a society encouraging rising artists. Its gems were two landscapes by Max Eglau, sold to European purchasers; "Twilight," by Hays—a solemn procession of buffalos across a benighted prairie; and a crayon portrait, life-size, of Jefferson as *Rip Van Winkle*, by our incomparable crayonist and photographist, Sarony.

At present three remarkable paintings, by French artists, are drawing crowds to Goupil's Gallery. They are the "Sixth Day of Creation," by Brion; the "Golgotha," by Gerome; and "Desdemona," by Cabanel.

The "Creation" is severely criticized by those who take the creative force it embodies as a literal representation of the Divine Essence, and the Jehovah of whom hardly can mortal take the name upon the lips and live.

But, viewed simply as a creative attitude, the picture is a marvel. It contains, indeed, only light and clouds, and dark-blue sky, and mezzotint earth; but it is eloquent of motion and design. The figure riding upon these swift-brooding clouds is white-tressed, white-bearded,—white, indeed, entire, as becomes a Crystal Will. The attitude implies a magnetic effluence. The garment, white as the light, the onward impulse has blown over the august head of this immaculate image, like a canopy or umbrella of light.

The "Golgotha," hanging at Goupil's, just in the space where Church's "Jerusalem" hung, provokes, at the first glance, comparison.

The "Jerusalem" is a picture that the heart longs to own; we think we could not travel too often the sacred paths, or gaze too long upon its sunlit, prophetic city. The "Golgotha" is a picture that every one who looks upon *does* own. Like other masterpieces of Gerome, it is *pitilessly* immortal.

If you have ever known a midnight grief that daylight surprised, you can imagine the anguished *chiara scuro* of this sad picture.

On the darkened city shines the blood-red crescent of the moon. Opposite, a curdling red prefigures dawn. Nearer, there is the rocky height, and armed men defiling down the gorge. Beyond them, a wall of olive-trees shrinks as if sickened by the ghastly scene. The rocky height has boulders, all like skulls. Athwart them lie three shadows. What these shadows are, your heart guesses with a pang. The middle Shadow—that is Christ. How wierd, how dreadful, how grotesque almost, in its false suspense of material reflection! Is it the features' profile of that Sacred Face? we horror stricken ask. No; that beak-like shade is but an agony-dampened lock that has fallen over the bended head.

Well is the picture named "Golgotha." It is a shuddering sigh to Immortal Love.

And lo! Thy foot
Is on the skull which thou hast made.

"Desdemona" is a truthful story of the cruel betrayal of sweet innocence,—innocence that told in a woman's face—a rich, impressible, poetic, Italian face,—could not possibly be sweeter. One word of Hope, and you feel the lovely features would be again all smiles; one word more of Doubt, and the face would be death-struck, without any brutal act of suffocation. So masterly is Cabanel.

People look at this picture of "Desdemona" with all sorts of exclamations. A lady behind us murmured, "Isn't this Desdemona a lovely thing! Just see those *two* tears. And her eyes are really *inflamed*. How *exquisite!*"

FANCHON.

AN INTERESTING LEGAL CASE.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A case of interest to your readers has just been decided by the Supreme Court, involving the power of a Court of Chancery to prevent the holding of an election by the people of a town, or other municipality, to vote for or against subscription to the capital stock of a railroad. As there has been several instances in which the power has been exercised in this State, it is interesting to know what the Supreme Court says upon the question.

An injunction was obtained by Develing *et al.* vs. S. B. Welton *et al.*, comprising the Board of Election at Clifton, Iroquois County, to prevent an election which was about being held, to vote for or against subscription to the capital stock of the Muscatine, Kewanee & Western Railroad Company, just before the New Constitution went into effect. The Board of Election disregarded the injunction, and went on and held the election. A warrant was issued by the Circuit Judge in vacation, and they were held to bail to answer for a contempt of Court in violating the writ. At the next ensuing term of Court, answers were filed to the bill, interrogations and answers upon the attachment, and the matter came on for hearing. The Court dissolved the injunction, and dismissed the bill, but fined the defendants for violating the injunction, and refused to allow them to prove up their damages under the statute, because they were in contempt in having violated the injunction. From the last two orders the defendants appealed, and I now give the conclusion of the Supreme Court's opinion upon these points, omitting the numerous authorities cited, and the exhaustive reasoning of the Court upon which its opinion is based. Respectfully yours,

C. R. STARR.

OPINION OF THORNTON J.

The writ was absolutely void. The election proposed would have been an assemblage of the people for a lawful purpose, and for consultation for the common good. It would have violated no law, would have been no usurpation or authority, and would have been the exercise of a constitutional right.

The writ not only restrained the officers, but the electors—the people. If the majority of the voters voted in favor of subscription, the making of it might be enjoined for good reasons, and the issue of bonds might be restrained for sufficient cause; but the attempt to check the free expression of opinion—to forbid the peaceable assemblage of the people—to obstruct the freedom of election, if successful, would result in the overthrow of all liberty regulated by law. The mere effort to assume such power is dangerous to the rights of the citizens. If the Courts can dictate to the officers of the people that they shall not hold an election for fear of some imaginary wrong, then people and officers are entirely subservient to the Courts; and the consequences are too fearful to contemplate. The principle which would authorize the mighty mandate of a Court of Chancery in this case would justify it in every election to be held by the people. And thus the whole administration of the Government might be obstructed, and all power and authority placed at the footstool of the Judge.

We are of the opinion that the Court had no jurisdiction to issue the writ, and that it is therefore null and void.

Was, then, the disobedience of the writ a contempt of the Court?

According to the statute, a Circuit Court has power to punish all contempts "for disobeying any of its process, rules, or orders, issued or made conformable to law."

The process must be issued in compliance with the law. Its vitality depends upon this. If the act enjoined is plainly and imperatively required by law to be performed by the officers, then the process forbidding it is not made conformably to law.

In this case, the power to punish for contempt is only auxiliary, and incidental to jurisdiction over the subject-matter. As there was no jurisdiction of the matters alleged in the bill, the subsequent action of the Court was extra judicial and void. [*Pyper vs. Pearson*, 2 *Gray*, 120; *Davis vs. the Mayor of New York*, 1 *Duer*, 451; *Perry vs. Mitchel*, 5 *Denio*, 537.]

If, however, the Court had acted within its powers and jurisdiction, although erroneously, the party would be in contempt for breach of the injunction.

There could, therefore, be no contempt, as there was no jurisdiction in this case. The Court erred in its refusal to hear proof upon the suggestion of damages for the issuance of the injunction. When the answer was filed, the Court dissolved the injunction. The statute is imperative, that, after the dissolution, the Court shall hear evidence and assess such damages as the nature of the case may require. [*Session Laws* 1861, 133.]

According to the view we have taken of the case, there was no disobedience of the writ, and all of the defendants could unite in the suggestion of damages.

Counsel for Appellee assumes that, if the writ was void,—if the Court had no jurisdiction,—then there was no necessity to defend, or for a motion to dissolve the injunction.

The bill was, in fact, pending, and the injunction had been issued. A party has an equal right to come into Court to defend a void writ as a valid one.

The case of *Palmer vs. the Board of Supervisors, &c.*, 46 *Ill.*, 477, is not in point. In that case, a mere temporary restraining order for nine days had been issued, until the application for the injunction could be heard. Upon the hearing it was refused. This restraining order expired by its own limitation, and no order of the Court was necessary for its dissolution. In this case, the parties were liable to fine and imprisonment. They were under restraint until the Court made an order to the contrary, and it was eminently proper that they should appear in Court and make their defence.

It is ordered, that the decree of the Court, dismissing the bill and dissolving the injunction, be affirmed.

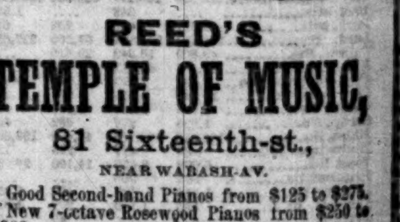
It is further ordered that the judgment of the Court, assessing a fine against appellants, be reversed, and that they be discharged of the alleged contempt.

It is further ordered that the Court hear evidence upon the suggestion of damages.

Reversed and remanded.

—A housekeeper writes to the New York *Times*: "Clothing, I may say, is dear, and close economy in this department is absolutely necessary. I have a wife and four grown-up daughters, and it costs something to keep them covered, notwithstanding that the prevailing fashion does not require that every square inch of their persons below the neck should be concealed. There appears to be, however, no saving in this arrangement, since what is cut away at the top is placed at the bottom, or bunched up behind, thus making the style rather a loss to me than a gain. I shall not specify the items and cost, but simply say that the total expense of clothing, hats, ornaments, chignons, etc., since the war, has been about $3,000 per annum, although every device, my wife assures me, has been practiced to make a great show on a moderate sum. My own clothing is not expensive. I suppose that $600 per annum must be about the figure."

PIANOS.



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Grand Single Number Scheme of Class B to be Drawn Feb. 29, 1872.
5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of..........	$50,000	500 prizes of..........	[illegible]
1 prize of..........	13,450	9 prizes of..........	[illegible]
1 prize of..........	10,000	9 prizes of..........	[illegible]
1 prize of..........	7,500	9 prizes of..........	[illegible]
4 prizes of..........	5,000	9 prizes of..........	[illegible]
4 prizes of..........	2,500	36 prizes of..........	[illegible]
20 prizes of..........	1,000	36 prizes of..........	[illegible]
20 prizes of..........	500	180 prizes of..........	[illegible]
40 prizes of..........	250	5,000 prizes of..........	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrs, $2.50.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

...Law-Books—Schellen's "Spectrum Analysis."

...w Junius Theory—Periodical Literature and Literary Gossip.

...UNMASKED; OR, THOMAS PAINE THE ...OF THE LETTERS OF JUNIUS AND THE ...RATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Washington: ...ray & Co. 1872.

...volume before us contains a rather in... attempt, upon the part of an ardent ...of Paine, to prove that the latter ...unius" are identical; that Paine, and ...erson, wrote the Declaration of In...ence; and to refute the theory of ...lay, that Sir Philip Francis and "Ju... were the same person. The author ...de an ingenious, but one-sided, argu... the case, basing his theory upon the ...ity of views of Paine and "Junius," ...allels between "Common Sense" and ...ters. But the views of many other ...re similar to those of "Junius," and ...allels are by no means so close as ...be drawn from other political writers ...same time, the writer overlooks one ...portant fact, viz.: that the author ...nius' Letters" must have been some ...near the Throne, and intimately ac...ed with the character and movements ...e Ministers; which Paine, prior ...rrival in this country, had never held ...ion higher than that of Exciseman. ...the argument is far from conclusive, ...probable, it is, nevertheless, a very ...iew of the whole case, and valuable, ...for the fresh light it throws ...the life and political work of ...than for any new light it sheds ...this perplexing mystery. Mr. ...lay's theory still remains the most ...le one yet offered. The dogmatic ...in which the author states his posi... especially in the argument to prove ...aine wrote the Declaration of Inde...nce, becomes offensive at times, and ...d then as abusive as if he were con... a criminal prosecution against Mr. ...; and Lord Macaulay hardly fares ...at his hands. It is a one-sided argu... a very one-sided man, and a very ...adherent of Mr. Paine and admirer of ...

...RUM ANALYSIS, IN ITS APPLICATION TO ...ESTRIAL SUBSTANCES, AND THE PHYSICAL ...ITUTION OF THE HEAVENLY BODIES. By Dr. ...SCHELLEN. Translated from the German by ...and CAROLINE LASSELL, and edited by ...IAN HUGGINS, LL.D., C.L.D., F.R.S. New ...: Scribner, Welford & Co. Chicago: Had...ros. 1872.

...scarcely a dozen years, since the spec... analysis ceased to rank as a mere phil...al puzzle and took position as a lead...epartment of scientific research, ...ing to add largely to our knowledge ...constitution of things on the earth ...the more remote portions of the uni...

Yet, in the course of that brief pe... has not only attracted the attention, ...grossed the efforts, of many of the ...st investigators, but has rewarded ...abors with a success that seems almost ...lous. The first attempts to ascertain ...emical constitution of the sun and ...d to a patient and exhaustive review ...whole theory of chemical atomicity ...stitution, resulting in a widely en... knowledge of the subject, and ...methods of analysis vastly supe... to the old, which enabled ...mist to discover the existence of not ...an four new elementary substances, ...adding much to his knowledge of the ... The science of optics was equally ...d in scope, in obedience to the novel ...and, armed with these new knowl... student once more turned his ...the stars, to find an answer to the ...: "What are they made of?"

...basic principle of the spectrum ...is so simple that it can be readily ...ood without any special training for ...t, while the results arrived at by the ...ion of that principle are so startling ...absolutely fascinating, even to the ...intellect. Hence it is no marvel ...many persons have entered upon ...y with an enthusiasm almost un...ed, or that a wide-spread desire is ...d to obtain information on the sub... a form that shall not be too abstruse ...popular comprehension.

...character is the work before us. It ...bulky book, profusely and beau...illustrated, but contains no more ...than many a readable novel, while it ...more interesting, if there be any ...the old proverb, that Truth is ...than fiction; and that proverb has ...ready vindicated by the welcome ...numerous articles on the subject ...appeared at different times in the ...of THE TRIBUNE. The book treats, ...the artificial sources of high degrees ...and light, and, then, shows how the ...own by terrestrial substances, at a ...temperature, has been spread out in ...trum, and examined till it has been ...not only that the light given off by ...the chemical elements is distinguish... different from that of all the rest, but ...character of that light varies ac... as the luminous substance is in a ... or a solid state. The author de... the various apparatus employed, and ...the influences of temperature and ...upon the spectra of the most impor...

...follows the astronomical part of the ...the application of these facts to the ...the sun, fixed stars, nebulæ, com...olites, planets, and the aurora bo... This portion of the book is especially ...description, and rich in illustra... It contains, among other things, a ...of the results obtained from observ...solar corona at all the recent eclipses ...and of the prominences at other ...the way simultaneously stumbled ...Janssen and Lockyer in 1868. The ...in which the author details the ...detecting the rate of motion of the ...in the sun, and the relative ...of a fixed star towards or from ...are among the most interesting in ...

...writer is evidently well read on the ...having collected his information ...number of authorities; but it is ...to say that some of the views he ...are not sustained by the writers ...he has consulted. These dif...however, are only on minor points, ...form a serious objection to the ...the book, which will be an impor...dition to any library, and may be ...d by every one.

...LAW OF CONTRACTS. By FRANCIS ... In Two Volumes, 625 and 678 pp. ...Philadelphia: Kay & Brother. Chi...allaghan & Co. 1872.

...teachers, and students of law ...carefully compare those volumes with ...on Contracts, the treatise now in ...use in American offices and col...They will seek to learn in what re...improves upon the familiar work of ...ard lecturer, or, if it falls short of ...condemn it as unnecessary. Par...clearer reading than Hilliard, espec... the student, because it aims to state ...but the principles, history, and ...state of the law in his own consecu...guage, without encumbering it with ...ous facts and points that were in... the cases in which the law was de... These are contained in the marginal ...far as they are given at all. This ...statement, however, often renders ...diffuse, verbose and cloudy, so ...the student in search of ...authority on a given point ...find his statement end ...uncertainty, and perplexing indi...that the law is very probably so and ...very possibly not so; or, as the Ar...lawyer expressed it, is is "sort o' so ...o' not, and a leetle more sort o' not ...o'." So general is this, that, to the ...practitioner, Parsons is practically ... Especially is this uncertainty pro... when we find, on examination of the ...digests, that this uncertainty was ...and that the Courts have defined ...clearly the points which the treatise ...in the dark. Another fault on Par...is that his defective and slovenly ar...ment of topics causes some topics to ...up and again throughout the work, ...others are barely mentioned, without ...instructive treatment whatever. In all ...respects, Mr. Hilliard's present treatise ...the want which Parsons left to be ...fully felt. The arrangement of its ...is far better. Instead of plunging, ...first chapter, into the most intricate ...of the law of contracts, viz.: ..."joint and several" liabilities, Mr. ...and begins with the questions how a ...act may be made, and passes to the dis...between executed and executory, ...and express, entire and divisible, ab...and conditional, verbal and written. ...the law, he aims to incorporate ...the text the very language of the ...rather than to give, in his own lan...what may seem to him to be the es... of the law. This often causes the ...to approach, in form of statement, ...mere digest of head-notes to reported ...but demands from the reader that ...closeness of attention which is often ...to separate the point involved ...extraneous and irrelevant facts. As ...Hilliard's work is very condensed, and ...widely differing in details are rapidly ...one after the other, in a sort of ...manner, it is by no means light ...But, so far as we have ...able to observe, the cases cited ...leading and the latest ones, or nearly ...present a more full, compact, and ...statement of the law than any other ...on this important branch. It will ...be found more valuable to the pro...than Parsons, as it cites late and lead...American cases on points in which he ...content with old English author...or a mere ipse dixit. We are gratified, ...to notice that the decisions of the West...Southern, and Pacific States appear in ...proportion to those of the Eastern ...English Courts. No so complete digest of the present law of contracts has before been published. We believe it will be found as acceptable as a text-book in our Law Schools, as it will certainly prove to be to the profession. It is well printed, on good paper, and thoroughly bound, as it should be for the constant use to which such a treatise must be put.

PLEADING AND PRACTICE OF THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY. By the late EDMUND ROBERT DANIELL, Barrister at Law; with the Subsequent Additions and Improvements of THOMAS EMERSON HEADLAM, M. P., One of Her Majesty's Counsel; and the Still Later Additions, Alterations, and Improvements of LEONARD FIELD, EDWARD C. DUNN, and JOHN RIDDLE, Esquires; with Notes and References to American Decisions; an Appendix of Precedents; and Other Additions and Improvements, Adapting the Work to the Demands of American Practice in Chancery, by J. C. PERKINS, LL. D. In Three Volumes. 2,774 pp., Octavo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Chicago: E. B. Myers & Co. 1872.

This compendious work has now passed to its fourth American and fifth English edition,—a sufficient proof that it meets the wants of both the American and English solicitors in the Equity Courts. The present edition is made more valuable to the American lawyer by the fact that those chapters of the original English work which has been omitted from the last English edition, under the impression that recent practice acts had made them absolete, are here restored. Moreover, a full collection of forms and precedents, compiled partly from previous works, and partly from the files of the equity side of the Massachusetts and United States Supreme Courts, together with the rules of equity and practice in the Court of Equity of the United States, is superadded. The work is equally adapted to those States in which Masters in Chancery are still preserved, as to those in which chancery business is done before the Judges themselves at Chambers; and as well to those in which proofs are taken by filed interrogatories and written answers, by depositions, and by oral examinations of witnesses. The important topics of injunctions and receiverships are treated with a fulness, as to the history of these remedies, the grounds of granting them, and the practice in applying for and arguing them, which, for most lawyers, will dispense with the need of any special treatise on those topics. It is peculiarly illustrative of the vast industry which enters into the compilation of first-class-treatises, as well as a proof of the merits of this work in particular, that, though one of the three volumes is wholly occupied by forms and precedent, in the two remaining volumes over 10,000 cases are cited, of which about 10,000 are English and 6,000 are American. Whatever changes of simplification may be attempted in our modes of proceeding in the various States, the distinction between law and equity is one that never can be abolished; it must always subsist in theory and practice. Perhaps some of the greatest abuses of modern jurisprudence are connected with the exercise of equity powers by men who were not educated or bred as equity lawyers, but who passed from the Criminal Bench, with its rude simplicity, to the discharge of equity functions in the issuing of injunctions and appointing of receivers. Certainly equity practice has never been at once so illegal and inequitable as where the abortive attempt was made to reduce law and equity to one scheme or system. Law is the mere adjudication by a Court upon the rights which parties have become entitled to in the past, without the exercise of any discretion by the Court. Equity is the declaration by a Court as to what shall be done by or for the parties in the future, the better to protect and guard their interests. The law decides questions already existing. Equity creates legal obligations out of what, before the order of the Court, were at least mere moral obligations. Law regards the past; equity the future. In those States, therefore, wherein the new codes of practice and procedure have been adopted, a thorough work on chancery practice is not less needed than in those wherein a Chancellor sits separate from the Courts of Common Law, or in those where the functions are kept distinct in their performance, though committed to the same Judges. Of the latter class is Illinois; and of the former are Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, and most of the Western States. To the lawyers of all these States we can commend Daniell's Chancery Practice as a far more thorough and comprehensive work than Barbour's was while it was in print, and as the best on its department now published.

A HISTORY OF THE GOTHIC REVIVAL. An Attempt to Show How the Taste for Mediæval Architecture, Which Lingered in England During the Two Last Centuries, Has Since Been Encouraged and Developed. By CHARLES L. EASTLAKE, F. R. I. B. A., Architect, Author of "Hints on Household Taste." London: Longmans, Green & Co. New York: Scribner, Welford & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. 1872.

The volume before us is not so much a scientific treatise on mediæval art as a narrative of the causes which led to the decline of the Gothic in England, and its subsequent revival. In traversing this ground, however, Mr. Eastlake has given the reader a comprehensive view of the whole history of Gothic architecture, accompanied by numerous criticisms and descriptions of noteworthy buildings. It is a book which, strictly speaking, appeals rather to the skilled architect (who, indeed, can hardly afford to be without it) than to the general reader; but all those who are interested in the progress of modern architecture will be richly repaid by its perusal. It is thoroughly exhaustive of its subject, and a monument of professional knowledge and criticism. The work is profusely illustrated, and is a model of typographical beauty; and speaks well, moreover, for the enterprise of the American publishers whose name it bears, in placing it in the hands of American architects.

Periodical Literature.

The second number of the new *Kansas Magazine* has come to hand, and shows a very decided improvement upon the first issue. As in that number, many of the papers are of a local character, and abound in reminiscences of the Border Ruffian days of Kansas. The most notable of these is a paper by Richard J. Hinton, detailing the adventures of the second Massachusetts Colony, which went to Kansas in 1856 to help make her a free State, and incidentally reviving recollections of John Brown and Lane. James W. Steele contributes a paper on New Mexico, devoted to the geographical features of that country, and the mode of life of the people, especially as it regards their religious observances. Ward Burlingame discusses the "Abuses of Independent Journalism," with special reference to Kansas papers; claims that news is the first essential of newspapers; and sharply criticises the use of personalities in the conduct of a paper. Charles B. Wilkinson contributes the second instalment of his "Border Annals," in which he graphically narrates all the movements in 1862 and '63 which led to the deliverance of St. Joseph from Rebel rule. The story of "Madame Reinhardt" is very dull and commonplace, and its insertion does not show over-careful editorship. James M. Harvey, in a paper called "Plutocracy," makes a searching review of the manner of conducting political movements in Kansas, and comments upon the demoralizing effects of bribery. John James Ingalls contributes a very readable paper called "Catfish Aristocracy," in which he draws a very vivid pen-picture of the degraded dwellers on the cleared bottom lands, the "white trash" of Kansas. The articles which do not possess a local significance are nearly all brief, but excellent, both in matter and manner, with the possible exception of one of Walt Whitman's poems, "The Mystic Trumpeter," which, though more readable than anything he has ever written before, and containing one or two stirring stanzas, is, as a whole, in his usual catalogue style. The papers referred to are a very interesting sketch of "Artemus Ward;" an admirable article on "Weather," by R. S. Elliott; "Chat About an Old Engraving" ("Washington Irving and His Friends"), by Edgar W. Dennis; "Weaknesses of Woman," by Hattie McCoy North; "Birthday Sonnets," by F. B. Sanborn; a glowing sketch of "Joaquin Miller," by Enrique Parmer; "The Fine Arts in America;" "The Literature of the Farm," a very scholarly essay by the Rev. Charles Reynolds, D. D.; "Houses and Homes," by Mrs. Cora M. Downs; "Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope," by Mrs. Maria A. Stetson; "The Indian War-Dance," by Milton W. Reynolds; and "In Church," a poem by Mrs. Annie F. Burbank. In the editorial department, the "A-Bee-Cees" collection of humorous paragraphs, which was commenced in the first number, is now styled "Gopher Scalps;" but it has not improved any with the change of name.

Among the miscellaneous late comers for February which have been laid upon our table are the *Herald of Health*, the most noticeable article in which is the remarkable essay on Pulmonary Consumption, written by Dr. Benjamin Rush, in 1800; the *Chicago Schoolmaster*, filled with educational intelligence; the *American Educational Monthly*; *American Homes*; and *Good Words for the Young*, George MacDonald's magazine, in which Mr. MacDonald commences one of his most characteristic stories, entitled "Gutta-Percha Willie."

Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, are determined, apparently, to be known as the great periodical publishing house of the country. In addition to the magazine that bears their name, they have for some time past published *Good Words*, the *Sunday Magazine*, and *Good Words for the Young*, simultaneously with their first appearance in England; a few days ago we made mention of the fact that they had become the American publishers of the *Contemporary Review*, and now we have received from them the January number of *St. Paul's*, Anthony Trollope's magazine, which they supply to subscribers at less than the London rates.

The leading article in the March number of *Scribner's Monthly* is an illustrated one by Mr. George Alfred Townsend on "The Chesapeake Peninsula." Dr. Samson, of Rutgers College, will seek to prove, in an article on "The False Claim of Mormonism," that polygamy is not justified by either Oriental or Biblical precedent; and Mr. Charles Dudley Warner will give the third of his series of "Back-Log Studies." This number will also contain an illustrated article by Bayard Taylor, and a story by Mr. Noah Brooks, "The Cruise of the Balboa." It is the story of a murderous tragedy on board a Coolie ship, and is founded on fact.

We learn from the Springfield *Republican* that Hjalmer Hjorth Boyesen is a Norwegian, about 22 years old, now a Professor in a Swedenborgian college, Urbana, Ohio. His poem in the February *Atlantic* is original, and was written by him in English; not, as some supposed, a translation.

Anthony Trollope, the indefatigable, has begun a new story in the January number of *Good Words*, entitled "The Golden Lion." The equally inexhaustible Mrs. Oliphant commences her novel, "At His Gates," in the same periodical.

Gail Hamilton is to have a salary of $3,000 as editor of *Wood's Household Magazine*.

Literary Miscellany.

The Rev. E. E. Hale is denominated the "Missionary Munchausen" in Leypoldt's trade circular.

—Buckle's miscellaneous essays, edited by Miss Helen Taylor, will be republished here by the Messrs. Appleton.

—Mr. Fields' "Yesterdays with Authors" will contain fifty new letters from Miss Mitford.

—Victor Hugo's new novel will be entitled "L'Ambassadeur d'une Republique."

—George Alfred Townsend is writing a serial for *American Homes*.

—The first part, entitled "The Sailing of the Swallow," of Mr. Swinburne's new poem, "Tristram and Iseult," is finished.

—The British Museum has a million books, and more books on America than any library in this country.

—Richard Wagner's "Life and Works of Beethoven" has been translated by Albert R. Parsons, and will shortly be published by Benham & Brothers, of Indianapolis.

—The *Daily News* of London complains that the British public has received with discreditable apathy the proposal to erect by subscription a memorial to the poet Cowper.

—About the middle of February, the Harpers will issue a new household edition of Dickens' novels, in large octavo form and in paper covers. The illustrations are from designs made expressly for this edition, and the price is only fifty cents a volume.

—The alarming illness of George Sand, at her country house of Nohant, where she has chiefly lived for 20 years past, should prepare us for her death at any time. She is nearly 68 years old, and, though in vigorous health till lately, now lies ill in her villa, sustained only by coffee and such stimulants.

—Jean Ingelow, who is now 41 years old, is the daughter of a country banker, and in money matters is nicely provided for. She lives in great retirement, and her quiet London life is one of devoted purity and abounding charity. Most of the proceeds of her books are devoted to benevolent uses.

—The coming event from Holt & Williams' press is Baring-Gould's "Legends of the Patriarchs and Prophets." These legends are collected from various ancient Oriental works and modern translations and crystalize in a sometimes amusing, and always interesting form, numerous Persian and Rabbinic traditions. Some of these stories attribute to the worthies of the Old Testament performances which, to say the least, were rather peculiar, and clash with our established ideas of persons and proprieties in a startling manner.

A new publishing undertaking, with several features of interest both to authors and the public, is announced by D. Appleton & Co. Professor E. L. Youmans, who has been in Europe for several months past, has made arrangements for bringing out a series of monographs, or compressed hand-books, on a wide range of topics, to be prepared by the most eminent scientific men of different countries, and to be known as the "International Scientific Series." The topics treated in this series will be those of equal interest to all reading communities; its general aim being to give authentic yet popular expression to the latest and growing thought on the leading subjects of progressive inquiry. The various branches of physical, biological, psychological, and social science, which have undergone marked revision within a recent period, will be so presented as to help to a better understanding of the phenomena of human nature and the economy of human life. It has been a main purpose in arranging this series to give it an authentic character. Each book will be from a recognized master of his theme. To secure this object, a committee of three of the most eminent scientific men of London will decide upon the English contributions to the series, and corresponding committees have been formed in Paris and Berlin to determine upon the French and German contributions. The following gentlemen have engaged to prepare volumes for the International Series: Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, Prof. Tyndall, Prof. Claude Bernard, Herbert Spencer, Prof. Rudolph Virchow, Dr. Henry Maudsley, Mr. J. N. Lockyer, Prof. Huxley, Dr. Edward Smith, Dr. J. Rosenthal, Prof. A. de Quatrefages, Dr. H. C. Bastian, Dr. Balfour Stewart, Prof. Wurtz, Walter Bagehot, Esq., Prof. Widdeman, Dr. Michael Foster, Prof. A. C. Ramsey, H. Sainte-Claire Deville, Sir John Lubbock, Dr. Lauder Lindsay, Prof. W. K. Clifford, Prof. Berthelot, the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, Prof. W. T. Thistleton Dyer, Prof. Bain, and Prof. W. Stanley Jevons. These gentlemen have taken their topics, and several of them are engaged on their works.

ROMANCE OF CRIME.

The Strange Story of Christina Edmunds—Her Love, Her Jealousy, and Her Crime.

London (Jan. 17) Correspondence of the New York World.

We have had another most remarkable and sensational trial at the Old Bailey, resulting, as did that of the Rev. Mr. Watson for the murder of his wife, in a sentence of death. But in this case the criminal was a lady; a lady of means, refinement, and some considerable personal attractions.

Last summer this lady, Miss Christina Edmunds, was living with her widowed mother at Brighton, where they had resided for some years. The family had been in many respects an unfortunate one. The father of Miss Edmunds died in a lunatic asylum; her brother was epileptic, and also died in an asylum; her sister suffered from hysteria, and died at an early age; her grandfather on her mother's side died in a fit at the age of 43, and suffered from dementia many years before his death; her cousin on her mother's side was imbecile, and Miss Edmunds herself had suffered from hysteria, had been partially paralyzed, and occasionally walked in her sleep. Some months ago, by an unhappy fate, Miss Edmunds formed the acquaintance of one Dr. Beard, a physician of Brighton. Dr. Beard is married, but Miss Edmunds conceived for him a criminal passion. She claims now that he seduced her, and that at this moment she is pregnant by him. Be this as it may, she came to believe that Mrs. Beard stood in her way, and she seems to have resolved to remove her from the way. She called one day upon Mrs. Beard, and while sitting with her took from her pocket a bon-bon box, and from the box a chocolate bon-bon which she placed in that lady's mouth. The bon-bon burned Mrs. Beard's mouth; it had a strong metallic taste, and she ejected it as soon as possible. Nevertheless she was taken ill, and suffered as if from the effects of some strong poison. She recovered, but not long afterwards she received a box containing cakes and sweetmeats, some of which were also poisoned. Dr. Beard now had an interview with Miss Edmunds, in which it appears he accused her of attempting to poison his wife. Thus far the case is not very strange,—women madly in love have sought to poison their rivals ever since the world began, and I presume they will continue to do so until the world ends. But now something very strange occurred. Part of the case is still wrapped in mystery, for upon the trial the testimony of Dr. Beard was excluded for technical reasons. But it seems that Miss Edmunds was greatly hurt by what Dr. Beard had said to her, and that she devised a plan by which she might make him believe that she had not intended or attempted to poison his wife. She had given her a poisoned bon-bon, it was true; but if she could show that poisoned bon-bons were sold at the confectioner's in Brighton as a common thing, and that she had bought her own poisoned bon-bons at this shop, she could make a fair show of innocence. Her mind devised this scheme—she would herself poison a quantity of bon-bons exactly like those sold in the shop in question; she would contrive means to get these poisoned sweets mixed with others in the shop; people would buy them and be poisoned; and then she would say to Dr. Beard, "See, I am innocent! The poisoned bon-bon which I gave to your wife I innocently bought!" This sounds to me very much like the shrewd calculations of a lunatic; to carry out the plan would be to bring about the death of an infinite number of people whom she did not know and against whom she had no hatred; it mattered not to her; all the children in Brighton might be killed with her poisoned candy, and she would rejoice if only thereby she could win her lover back to her. It was not a case of saving her own life; Dr. Beard had not threatened to prosecute her; he only cast her off, and was "cold" toward her because he believed she had tried to poison his wife. She must remove this belief at any cost.

Two things were necessary to be done, and both were difficult. She must procure the poison without being known to procure it; and having possessed some bon-bons, she must get them mixed in with the other sweets at the confectioner's shop. Before this she had procured some poison at a chemist's in Brighton, by representing herself as a Mrs. Wood, saying she wanted the strychnine to kill rats with, and bringing with her a tradeswoman of the town, to whom she had introduced herself as Mrs. Wood, to "identify" her. She forged a note purporting to be written by one chemist and addressed to another, stating that the first was out of strychnine, and requesting the other to send him some at once. She sent this note by a boy whom she picked up in the street; the unsuspecting chemist gave him the poison, and he took it to Miss Edmunds. She now had her poison; she went to the confectioner's, purchased a quantity of "chocolate-creams," and went home with them, where, as it is supposed, she impregnated them, in some way not understood, with strychnine. It remained to convey these deadly sweets back to the shop. At first, it seems that she despaired of accomplishing this, and contented herself with dropping them about the town in a very "promiscuous" manner, but always in paper-bags having the name and address of the confectioner. She left one of these bags in a stationer's shop, a boy found it, ate the candies, and was taken very ill, but did not die. She left another bag in another shop, and a similar result followed. Perhaps these were only experiments, to ascertain how much poison a "chocolate cream" could hold. At last, however, she matured her plans. One day she walked out; she carried in her muff a paper bag containing "chocolate creams" fully impregnated with strychnine. She found a boy in the street; she gave him some money, and told him to go to the confectioner's and buy a quantity of "chocolate creams" of a certain description; he obeyed, and returned to her with the sweets, which were in a paper bag exactly like the one she carried in her muff. Turning her back to the boy for a moment, she exchanged the two bags, and then, handing the one containing the poisoned sweets to the boy, told him that he had made a mistake, and that he must take them back to the shop and exchange them for the same quantity of another kind. This was done—the poisoned sweets were emptied back among others, and were ready to be sold to the first comer, Miss Edmunds' messenger returned; she rewarded him for his trouble, and she went home to wait for results. Perhaps she wondered a little that night as to who her innocent victims were to be—and perhaps she felt a little idle pity for them. It was sad that she must kill some little child or some young mother in order that her lover might not be won back to her; but all the children and all the mothers in Brighton must be killed sooner than her lover should not be won again. And thus she waited for results.

She had not long to wait. She had sent the poisoned creams to the shop on the 8th of June. On the 12th, a man named Miller, who was in Brighton on a visit to his friends, went to this shop, bought some "chocolate creams," took them to his brother's house, and gave one of them to his little nephew, a child only 4 years old. In ten minutes the child began to cry; in twenty minutes more he died. Miss Edmunds had at last succeeded in sufficiently poisoning "chocolate creams."

This happened in June, but the prisoner was not taken into custody until the 25th of August last. All this while she was engaged in scattering poisoned "chocolate creams" about Brighton, in sending boxes of poisoned fruit to her friends, and in writing anonymous letters to the father of the murdered boy urging him to prosecute the confectioner for murder. Many of her victims were taken very ill, but no other deaths occurred; the "chocolate-cream" business was broken up, and the confectioner destroyed all his stock; and finally, owing far more to the imprudence of Miss Edmunds than anything else, suspicion fell upon her, and she was arrested and indicted for the murder of the boy, for the attempt to murder Mrs. Beard and others, and for fraud and forgery. So violent was the prejudice against her in Brighton that a change of venue was granted; she was brought to London; and her trial, which lasted two days, ended last night in a verdict of guilty and a sentence of death.

The defence, albeit it was conducted by that able advocate. Mr. Sergeant Parry, appeared to me to be weak. It was simply that the woman was insane, and several doctors testified that in their opinion she was of unsound mind. They admitted, however, that she knew right from wrong, and claimed only that she had "deficient moral sense." English juries listen to these pleas with great disdain; in their opinion, when a person's "moral sense" is so "deficient" as to lead him to murder, that person must be hung. The presiding Judge was Mr. Baron Martins, and he was hard upon the prisoner's defence from the first. I looked with much curiosity and pity upon the wretched woman, from time to time, during the trial. She is not a bad-looking person. A slightly-made and pale-faced woman, she gives the idea that ill-health has made her look older than she really is, and yet, without making such allowance, you would scarcely set her down as more than 30. The upper part of the face, with the high, narrow forehead, the hazel eyes, the fair brown hair, and clear, olive-colored complexion, is certainly not wanting in feminine beauty. The defect of the countenance lies in the mouth, which is full and thick-lipped, and in the somewhat heavy and protruding lower jaw. Whatever might be the objections to the face, it is not wanting, so far as expression goes, in either character or intelligence; and one could even fancy that when it is bright and animated, instead of being set and rigid, it might easily enough be deemed attractive. The prisoner was very simply dressed, wearing a black velvet mantle, with a small fur tippet round the neck; and the only noticeable peculiarity in her appearance was a large coronet of hair surmounting the smooth locks braided in a fashion now long out of date. Throughout the first day she sat with her small, tightly-gloved hands folded across her knees, perfectly calm and self-possessed to all outward semblance, but yesterday her nerves occasionally gave way. When her mother was on the witness-stand she sobbed and wept bitterly, and when one of the medical witnesses was giving some evidence in her favor, she rose from her seat and tried to speak. The jury retired at 4 o'clock, and at 5 returned with the fatal verdict of guilty. In Watson's case there was a recommendation to mercy; here there was none. English juries are always very hard on women. [We published yesterday a full account of this scene. After having been sentenced to be hung, the prisoner asserted that she was quick with child, and a jury of matrons was impanneled, who, after examination, certified that the assertion was untrue.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

The wretched woman this morning was removed to Sussex, where she will be hung, if Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, does not set his own judgment against that of the Judge and jury. The journals this morning demand that this shall be done. It is unusual in England for the verdict of a jury to be questioned; but this one is boldly questioned, and one of the papers to-day declares that if this unhappy woman is hung, English justice will be stained with indelible disgrace. Great efforts are being made to save Watson's life, because he is a parson; but, of the two, the woman's case seems to be far the most fitted for clemency. I am furnished with good reason, however, for thinking that both of them will be hung.

Death of the Last Survivor of the Battle of Lake Erie.

The Newport, Rhode Island, *Mercury*, in announcing the death, at Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 5, of Captain Thomas Brownell, United States Navy, in the 80th year of his age, adds the following:

By the death of this officer, we believe the last of the survivors of the battle of Lake Erie has gone to his final rest. In 1860 there were known to be eighteen living, but during the last eleven years they have dropped off, and now the last on the roll has finished his labors.

Captain Brownell was one of 150 Rhode Islanders who accompanied Commodore O. H. Perry to Lake Erie, having been previously employed as Master's Mate on one of the gunboats commanded by Perry in this harbor in 1812. He assisted in the fitting the vessel for action on Lake Erie, and was promoted to Sailing Master, and in the battle was second in command of the schooner Ariel. Previous to the engagement he had seriously injured his leg, and went into battle on crutches, but soon threw them away and brought his vessel second in line. He performed his duty faithfully, and the following year was put in command of one of the vessels on the lake. After the battle he took an active part with the land forces, and, being but 20 years of age, was enabled to withstand great hardships. He was often within the enemy's lines acting as spy, and never shirked duty. He saw the British flag pulled down seven times on the Canada frontier.

After peace he left the navy, and was engaged in the merchant service until 1840, when he again received his commission as Sailing Master in the navy, was promoted to Lieutenant in 1842, and had the supervision of building vessels. He performed this duty seven years, and in 1856 was placed on the retired list. His commission as Captain is dated 1867.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF **Fractional Currency** TO EXCHANGE FOR **NATIONAL CURRENCY,** AT **CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,** 15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

SEWER BUILDER.

WM. M. DEE, Sewer Builder and Repairer. Also dealer in Stone, Sewer Pipe and Drain Tile of all sizes. Stone Flues for hot air or for lining chimneys at less cost and better than any other material can be produced. Office, 106 Monroe-st., opposite old Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks For Sale. $5,000 Chicago City Railway. $5,000 Babcock Fire Extinguisher. $10,000 Chicago Dock Co. By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, Local Stock and Note Broker, 286 Wabash-av.

FRUIT.

Apples! Apples! Choice Green Apples at 67 West Lake-st., in basement.

SINGING BIRDS.

BIRDS. The finest assortment of imported singing birds, parrots, mocking birds, pigeons, chickens, rabbits, and all kinds of animals are for sale at 254 East Randolph-st., corner of Market.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads At the Factory, s. w. cor. of Van Buren and Desplaines-sts. Stock on hand. Orders promptly attended to. Dealers liberally dealt with.

NORTHWESTERN RUBBER CO.

NORTHWESTERN RUBBER CO., Michigan-av., cor. Van Buren-st. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. FIRST QUALITY RUBBER GOODS, of every description. WOOL-SURFACE CLOTHING, waterproof and warm. BOOTS, SHOES, HOSE, BELTING, &c. DOMESTIC AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES. *In the Retail Department a lady will receive and fill ladies' orders.*

MUSIC PUBLISHERS.

750 **GEO. F.** 750 **ROOT & SONS,** MUSICAL AUTHORS, AND PUBLISHERS **SHEET MUSIC** AND **Music Books.** 750 Wabash-av. 750

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! For Sight is Priceless!! But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It. TRADE MARK. If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. W. M. & J. B. MAYO & CO., 4?8 State-st. Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE To Shippers on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. On and after Feb. 5, Freight will be received for shipment at depot, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. IN FREIGHT will be delivered at the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts., as heretofore. CHAS. GREENWOOD, G. F. Agent.

CORRUGATED IRON, Shutters, doors, partitions, Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO., Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

INSURANCE.

German of Cleveland. Policies and claims in this Company wanted for cash. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

State Insurance Company. This Company has passed into bankruptcy. We will prove up claims or purchase policies. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE. Republic Insurance Certificates. By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 286 Wabash-av.

WASHINGTON INS. CO. OF NEW YORK. We will buy at a fair cash price adjusted claims on this company. K. H. KERFOOT & CO., 500 Wabash-av.

Teutonia Fire Ins. Co. An important meeting of the policy-holders of the Teutonia will be held Wednesday Eve., Feb. 7, at 163 (not 112) West Randolph-st. COMMITTEE.

All Policy-Holders In the Garden City Insurance Co. are requested to meet at 51 West Madison-st., Thursday Eve., Feb. 8, at 7 o'clock, to take active steps for the collection of their policies.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY. I continue to buy the claims of those having settled at 25 cents, also the scrip for 4, 8 and 12 months. R. D. STILES, 324 Wabash-av.

PAWNBROKERS.

LAUNDER'S Money Loan Office, formerly at 108 Randolph-st., now northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Room 2. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Contractors and Builders. Contractors and builders will consult their interests by examining the merits of the SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE FLOORING. I claim that a ONE-INCH FLOOR of this lumber is equal in strength and durability to any two-inch white pine floor that can be used, and, at the same time making a handsomer and better floor in every respect. RICHARD SCHULENBURG, Corner Main and Colorne-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

KEELY & KIRWIN, WHOLESALE **Liquor Merchants,** 299 & 301 South Canal-st., CHICAGO.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY, (Established in 1840,) SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr. 812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st., PHILADELPHIA. Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

STAR FOUNDRY. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st., corner Van Buren. Engine, Machinery, Bridge, Railroad, and Castings of every description made to order. We are manufacturing as specialties, and will keep on hand an assortment of Show-case Stands, Store Stools, Railings and Fencing, Stable Fittings, Hitching Posts, Carriage Steps, Chairs, Settees, Flower Stands, Fountains, Plumbers' Material, Sinks, Jack Screws, etc. G. M. C. BRACKETT.

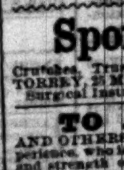
Levy's Meat Market Is again opened at the old stand, 94 North Clark-st., and customers will find him ready to serve them as before the fire.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co., Civil Engineers and Contractors. 99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago. Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS. WILSON BROS. 931 WABASH-AV. 88 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., } CHICAGO, Ill. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

SCALES.


FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES,** OF All Sizes. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. 14 NORTH CANAL-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spongio Piline, Crutches, Trusses, Galvanic Batteries. BLISS & TORREY, 21 Market-st. Surgical Instruments and Druggists' Sundries.

TO ARCHITECTS, AND OTHERS. A practical Architect of large experience, who is good on design, details, mathematics, and strength of materials; also the computation of strains on trusses, roofs, girders, etc.; is a practical carpenter; has been in charge of large government works, and is reliable in every respect, desires a situation. For terms and interview, address A 90, Tribune office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"INFLAMASHUN VANTED." Carl Pretzel's Vedder Brognostikador and Almineck Kallender for 1872 mailed to any address, postpaid, on receipt of 25c. The trade supplied. STEWART & SWENTZEL, 739 State st., Chicago.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

GUNS, RIFLES, Pistols, Fishing & Shooting Tackle, Breech-loading Implements and Fixed Ammunition, Pistol Cartridges, Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, a general assortment of Sporting Goods, Gunsmiths' Materials, Pocket Cutlery and Newhouse traps. Agent for Geo. T. Abbey's celebrated top-fastening breech loader. All orders for goods in (or out of) our line shall have prompt attention. E. E. EATON, 734 State-st., Formerly Eaton & Abbey, 101 Lake-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH, PAPERHANGINGS AT **FACTORY PRICES. State & 12th-sts.**

SEWING MACHINES.

THE **"DOMESTIC"** SEWING MACHINE. "BEST TO USE." "EASIEST TO SELL." S. M. Agents: It don't pay you to fight the best machine. Prove our claims. Get the agency and sell it. Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers-st., N.Y.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO. CINCINNATI. NEW YORK. **J. L. WAYNE & SON,** W. D. GIBSON, Manager. **14 North Canal-st.,** Formerly 190 Lake-st. Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD. In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. R. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

KNITTING MACHINES.

KNITTING MACHINES. Do you wish to make money at home? Have you a large family to provide with stockings, underwear, &c.? Do you desire to realize a handsome profit in manufacturing knit goods? Or if you wish to enjoy the pleasure and economy of a family knitter, you can try the Lamb Machine and pay for it when you are satisfied that it will do the work required. Prices not higher than standard Sewing Machines, but earns two fold more to the operator. Its work commands the highest prices in every market. It is operating with success in over 10,000 families, with results similar to the following: BANGOR, La Crosse Co., Wis., Jan. 9, 1872. My daughter has knit over 1,500 pairs of socks and stockings, besides mittens, &c., on the Lamb Machine. We have had it two years and like it much better than any other machine we have yet seen. L. A. VIETS. The Lamb Knitter has become the standard machine. Call and examine or send for circular and sample stocking. HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 75 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

BRUSHES.

BRUSHES. We have now in stock full lines of Paint, Varnish, Sash, Whitewash, Calsomine, Horse, Shoe, Scrub, Hair, Nail, Tooth, Feather Dusters, etc. Also a full line of Artists' Brushes. We challenge comparison both as to quality and price. Our stock of Notions and Druggists' Sundries is also the most complete in the West. **GILLETT, TITUS & CO.,** Michigan-av., bet. Congress and VanBuren-sts.

COAL.

Cheap Coal. We have in our Market-st. Yard a small stock of LACKAWANNA Coal, all sizes, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell for immediate delivery at a great reduction in price. This is the cheapest Coal in the market, either for family use or steam purposes. ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st. Branch Offices—772 South Clark-st., 115 West Washington-st., 116 Twenty-second-st.

BRICKS.

BRICK. 200,000 Choice Red, medium size; must be sold, and immediate delivery made. Apply to the undersigned, at office, 108 South Clinton-st. H. C. BERRY.

BRICK. I am prepared to furnish best Red and Yellow Brick, in quantities to suit builders, at lowest market rates. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

CEMENT.

Jas. Clark & Son. Utica Cement Co. **UTICA CEMENT ASSOCIATION,** MANUFACTURERS OF **Utica Hydraulic Cement.** OFFICE, 108 MONROE-ST., JAS. CLARK, HENRY MARTIN, } Managers. CHICAGO.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between George S. Cole and William M. Patten, under the firm name of Cole & Patten, at No. 174 West Madison-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Wm. M. Patten withdrawing, and Geo. S. Cole assuming all firm liabilities. GEORGE S. COLE. WM. M. PATTEN. Chicago, Feb. 6, 1872.

TO THE PUBLIC. Having become sole proprietor of the Phoenix Dining Rooms, No. 174 West Madison-st. (near Halsted), I take this opportunity of thanking my friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us. I am determined to keep a first class place and hope to meet with the favor of the public. Billy Baxter and John Brennan will always be found at the "Phoenix." GEO. S. COLE.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of B. M. Ford & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, Feb. 6, 1872. B. M. FORD. J. C. HESS.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND BROKER IN **Highwines and Bourbon Whiskey.** The undersigned will continue the business of the firm of B. M. Ford & Co. (style of firm name), at Room 26 Central Union Block. Feb. 6, 1872. B. M. FORD.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore carried on between the undersigned in the real estate and agency business is this day dissolved. Mr. George takes the business and will carry on the same at the late place, 189 State st. HENRY P. GEORGE. HENRY L. HILL. Chicago, Feb. 6, 1872.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of HINRICHS & SONTAG, is dissolved by mutual consent. F. SONTAG and R. STAUDINGER are alone authorized to settle up the affairs of said firm. I. HINRICHS. F. SONTAG. R. STAUDINGER. Jan. 24, 1872. The business of importing China, Glassware and Fancy Goods, will be carried on as heretofore, by the undersigned. F. SONTAG. R. STAUDINGER.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between Le Grand L. Bouton and ... Osborne, doing business at 281 State-st., under the firm name of Bouton & Osborne, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. LEGRAND L. BOUTON, ... OSBORNE. LeGrand L. Bouton & Co. will continue the business at the old stand.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership that existed between T. H. L. Wilcox and C. T. Leggett, under the firm name of Wilcox & Leggett, was dissolved January 6, 1872. C. T. LEGGETT.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S WHITE WINE VINEGAR. A most superb article. Warranted pure, and to preserve pickles. Ask for it. 221 and 223 Wabash-av.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS *Wholesale Dealers in* **BOOTS & SHOES,** Have Removed to the Brick Store **209 Michigan-av.,** North of Congress-st., and near the Tremont House,) *And are receiving a full stock of new and desirable goods. They have re-established their manufactory and can now fill orders for their popular custom made boots.*

REMOVAL. Blees' Noiseless Link-Motion Shuttle **SEWING MACHINES.** The headquarters for the sale of these celebrated machines is now 97 TWENTY-SECOND-ST. J. H. LEROW & CO.

E. A. GUILD, JR., Has REMOVED his law office to Room 50 Central Union Block, corner of Market and Madison-sts.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. 336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade,	
Thomas P. Eldridge,	Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana,	Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss,	John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt,	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis,	Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend	Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell,	J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher,	
James Emott,	Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder,	Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor,	F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray,	James E. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor,	Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw,	Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Almy,	Almy & Co.
Wm. Post,	Whittemore, Post, Peet & Co.
Jesse Seligman,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall,	

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances. WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President. CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank, of Butler & Co., 187 West Madison-st., Chicago. A general banking business transacted. Eastern capital on hand for investment in Western securities. Gold, government, and local bonds and stocks bought and sold. Refer to Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Messrs. Geo. Updike & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA. WINDOW AND DOOR CAPS, BELT COURSES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, CHIMNEY TOPS, WALL COPING, VASES, HANGING BASKETS, &C. CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO., Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS Established 1864. Burnt and Rebuilt 1868. MANUFACTURERS OF Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding. All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed *strictly pure and full weight.* Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited. E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS. J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, 141 Centre-st., New York, **BUILDERS IN IRON.** Alban C. Stimers, Sup't at Chicago, 169 WABASH-AV.

TAGS.

TAGS. REOPENED OCT. 24TH. From H. WILLSON & CO. COMMERCIAL PRINTING, 55 W. LAKE ST. & 468 WABASH-AV. TAGS.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway. Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Fast New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:45 p m	10:45 a m
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p m	8:40 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*10:45 a m

* Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central. On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*9:20 a m	*7:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*7:20 a m
Cairo Mail	*9:20 a m	*7:30 p m
Cairo Express	*7:00 p m	*7:20 a m
Springfield Express	*9:20 a m	*9:00 p m
Keokuk Passenger	*7:00 p m	*7:20 a m
Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:20 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:15 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:20 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Depot—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. TICKET OFFICE—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	*4:15 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:40 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:15 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10:00 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City. UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	*9:00 p m	*6:13 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Daily. ‖Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. DEPOT—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forreston Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Ticket Office—53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and ... express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE. COL. J. H. WOOD......Proprietor. **WACHTEL,** EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR, WITH THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA. CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF......Directors. D. DE VIVO......Business Manager. THREE NIGHTS ONLY and a MATINEE, commencing MONDAY, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock. IL TROVATORE. WACHTEL in his unrivalled role of MANRICO. Mme. LICHTMAY as Leonora; M'lle DE GEBELE as Azucena; Mr. VIERLING as Conte di Luna; Mr. FRANOSCH as Ferrando; Miss SCHMITZ as Inez. Conductor......Mr. NEUENDORFF. WEDNESDAY—POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU. WACHTEL in his original famous character of "Chapelou," which he has sung over one thousand times to invariably overflowing houses. With Miss CANISSA, VIERLING, FRANOSCH. FRIDAY—LES HUGUENOTS. Mr. WACHTEL in his grandest role of Raoul; Mme. LICHTMAY as Valentine, with Miss CANISSA, Miss KRAUSE, JOS. HERMANNS, VIERLING, FRANOSCH. Saturday—GRAND WACHTEL MATINEE. Sale of seats commences Friday. Prices and particulars will be advertised on Thursday morning.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. Michigan-av. Baptist Church. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. The Managers of the Star Course take pleasure in announcing to their South Side patrons that they have secured the eminent female lecturer and reformer, MRS. M. A. LIVERMORE, To appear ONCE in Chicago, and she will deliver a special lecture (to which season ticket-holders will be admitted FREE) in the regular course, on FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 9. Seats for sale THIS MORNING. Subject announced to-morrow. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av.; Cobb's Library, 473 Wabash-av.; and on the West Side at Sterhl's drug store.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. **LUCILLE WESTERN** Every evening, commencing Monday, Feb. 5, in her original version of EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. In active preparation, her entirely new play, entitled THE MENDICANT; or, STRICKEN BLIND. Friday—Benefit of MISS LUCILLE WESTERN. Saturday—Grand East Lynne Matinee. Wednesday—Lady of Lyons and Dead Shot Matinee.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. Michigan-av. Baptist Church. **DU CHAILLU,** THE GREAT TRAVELLER, will deliver his last and most wonderful lecture, "A Journey to the Country of the Dwarfs." (DISCOVERED BY HIMSELF.) SATURDAY EVENING, 10TH INST. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. TICKETS FOR SALE TO-MORROW.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE. Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av. **Manning's Minstrels!** GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW BILL! EVERY ACT ENCORED. MATINEE SATURDAY. Box Office open from 10 to 3 o'clock.

GLOBE THEATRE. Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe. The Great Irish Comedian, **T. G. RIGGS,** In the new sensation drama of SHIN FANE, or SHAMROCK GREEN. Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. Michigan-av. Baptist Church. **BOYS AND GIRLS,** GET READY TO GO "AMONG THE CANNIBALS" NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON. **DU CHAILLU** Will not let them eat you up! Star Lecture Course Matinee. Admission, 25c.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE. Continued and triumphant success of the great Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. First appearance of the celebrated Song and Dance artist, CINCINATUS, pupil of the great Emerson, and his only acknowledged rival. New Songs, New Acts, New Witticisms. An entire change of programme. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. In active preparation, the grand allegorical Picture of PROGRESS; or, Chicago in 1872 and 1873.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., At auction, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 6, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS, AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av. **450 Cases BOOTS, SHOES,** AND SLIPPERS, AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 9½ a. m., corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av. GEO. P. GORE & CO.

UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, HOSIERY, Embroiders, Lace Handkerchiefs, Tidies, Towels, Notions, &c., At auction, on Thursday, Feb. 8, at 9½ a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By COLBY & WIRTS. **177 West Monroe-st.,** At the residence of A. LIEBENSTEIN, THE ENTIRE Household Goods, Piano, Pier Glasses, etc., etc., Consisting of elegant Chamber Sets, in Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany; Parlor Suits, in Plush and Haircloth; Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sofas; Sideboard, and other Dining-room Furniture; Pier Glasses, Hair Mattresses, Pillows and Bedding; Velvet, Body Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Crockery, Silver and Glassware, Stoves, etc. The above goods are all cust made, and will positively be sold at auction THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 177 West Monroe-st. COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

OLIVE BRANCH COOK STOVE, HOTEL COOK STOVES, HEATING STOVES. HOT-AIR FURNACES, Kitchen Furnishing Goods, 829 STATE-ST. BOOMER & JENKS.

NEURILINE.

NEURILINE Is the only medicine which, externally applied, INSTANTLY cures NEURALGIA and NERVOUS HEADACHES, or money refunded. Price, $1 per bottle. E. C. ROGERS, General Agent, 58 South Halsted-st., Chicago. Sent by mail if ordered.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES. Beef and Mutton, on Hoof or Block, in Arizona.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each duplicate of the bid, will be received by the undersigned, at this office (No. 7?? Market street, San Francisco, California), until 12 o'clock m., THURSDAY, February 29, 1872, when they will be opened, for the supply and delivery, live or slaughtered, at each and every one of the military posts now or hereafter established in Arizona Territory, of all the beef and mutton that may be required for the troops stationed thereat, during the year commencing July 1, 1872. Proposals to express prices in United States paper-note currency. The supply will probably require about

2,000 BEEVES AND 1,000 WETHERS.

Copies of the present contract and of the last previous one, with detailed instructions to bidders, upon which proposals should be based, can be obtained at this office, and from the Commissaries at the following posts, viz.: Yuma Depot, Tucson, and Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory; Santa Fe, New Mexico; San Antonio, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Omaha, Nebraska; and Portland, Oregon.

Proposals will be received for one or any number of posts.

As guarantee that the contract, will be executed if awarded, no bid will be considered without an accompanying deposit of $2,000 currency, or the official certificate of the Commissary at one of the above designated places that such deposit has been received by him.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved of accepting or rejecting any bid as may be deemed best for the interest of the United States.

M. D. L. SIMPSON, Lieut. Col., A. C. G. S.
Office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., November ?, 1871.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Salaries of Several Cook County Officers Agreed Upon in the House.

Work in the Senate on the Road and Bridge Bill.

Unsuccessful Effort to Defeat the Section for Assessing Benefits.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO LOBBYISTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 6.—Several persons are down here on behalf of the Chicago creditors of the Penitentiary. It is surprising after so much experience that these creditors have not learned that this undisguised outside pressure hurts bills like this far more than it helps them.

FEES AND SALARIES.

There was not quite a quorum to-day in the House, but that did not interfere with the taking up of the Fees and Salaries bill and making some progress on it, though the entire forenoon was devoted to County Superintendents, for it is invariably the case that when members reassemble after adjournment, they spend the time in talking on the first unimportant question that comes up, thrice the time they give to far more important matters which may come up after they have been in session for a couple of weeks. Soon after the section in relation to the salary of County Commissioners was reached, and was discussed at great length. The bill proposed to give them not exceeding $500 a year. To this it was objected, that by the Constitution County Commissioners must fix their own pay. But this is an exceedingly forced construction, and would not have the support of the House; but another objection was made which was more fatal, and that was that the pay of the Commissioners was fixed by the act creating the office, and cannot be changed during the term of office of members. Feeling its strength, the section was stricken out. It is hard to see where the pay of these Commissioners can be altered, unless a bill is passed providing that three years from the time of its passage the new rates of pay should take effect. Attempts were made, supported only by Brayton, Egan, and Humphrey, to cut down the pay of the Clerks of the several Courts of Cook County to $3,000, but they failed by such decided votes as 8 to 24, which show the amount of interest the House took in the matter. There was another contest on County Treasurer, which resulted in giving him $6,000 instead of $4,000 in the bill.

Mr. SPRINGER offered an amendment requiring the County Treasurer to pay into the Treasury interest on his deposits, but he withdrew it at the request of one of the Cook County members, who did not quite see what Sangomon County had to do with their affairs. The amendment was subsequently renewed, and was carried by the decided vote of 34 to 12.

THE ROAD BILL.

The Senate was engaged on the Road bill all day, and after acting on a number of comparatively unimportant amendments, talked upon Strevel's proposition to strike out of the bill all in relation to assessing benefits in taking land for roads. The debate which followed showed that the Senate has not changed its position on the Eminent Domain question, and still believes in the principle of assessing benefits. Not over ten members can be found to support Strevel's proposition, which was, of course, defeated.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 6.

The Senate met at 10 a. m., Senator Starne presiding.

ABSENTEES.

With Leave—Allen, Early, Fuller, Marsh, Washburn, Woodard, Whiting.

Without Leave—Alexander, Anderson, Baugs, Bishop, Bowman, Bush, Epler, Flagg, Reddick, Wilkinson.

ROAD BILL.

The rules were suspended, and Senate Bill 340 (Roads and Bridges) was taken up, the question being upon concurring with the Committee in amendments to the bill, 57 in number.

Considerable discussion was had upon the amendment providing for a new trial in cases of damages, and providing that in no case should an appeal be had.

Mr. JEWETT argued that appeals should be allowed in order that possible errors of Justices might be corrected.

Messrs. HUNTER and KERR also objected to the amendment.

Mr. UNDERWOOD argued in favor of the amendment, claiming that if adopted it would tend to lessen delays in litigation.

Mr. VORIS defended the right of appeal.

The amendment being adopted

Mr. CARTER offered an amendment providing that the Commissioner of Highways shall not, during the tenure of such office, be a member of the Town Board of Auditors, or in any way be concerned in auditing their own accounts. Adopted.

Mr. HUNTER moved to strike out all of the bill relating to poll tax, arguing its unconstitutionality. Lost.

Mr. McNULTA moved to reconsider the vote adopting the report of the Committee, in order to allow an amendment to the bill wherein it prohibits appeals. Carried, and the amendment prohibiting appeals was lost.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CONSIDERATION OF THE ROAD BILL RESUMED.

Consideration of the Road bill was resumed, and the amendments of the Committee concurred in.

Mr. STREVEL offered an amendment, striking out so much of Section 57 as provided for assessment of benefits, inserting in lieu, "And shall allow land-owners a just compensation for land taken or damages sustained," arguing that the Constitution prohibited assessments for benefits. If land was taken, it should be paid for as provided in that instrument.

Mr. DORE was of opinion that the bill was right, presenting his reasons at length, derived from experience in Chicago.

Mr. HOLCOMB defended the principle as set forth in the bill.

Mr. KERR said the bill was in accordance with the sentiments as heretofore expressed by the Senate, and unless good reason was shown for the adoption of a new rule he would support the bill as it stood.

Mr. UNDERWOOD supported the bill, citing various authorities in support of his position. He said the adoption of the amendment would be to the prejudice of the land-owner.

Mr. HAMPTON favored the provisions of the bill as against the proposed amendments.

Mr. McNULTA favored the amendment.

Mr. LANGLEY argued against the amendment, saying that it did not go even as far as he would like to see it. The Legislature should provide for the way in which these benefits should be assessed.

Mr. VAN DORSTEN stated that what little experience he had gone through regarding roads led him to oppose the amendment. If the amendment was adopted, the whole county would be taxed to pay for land used for roads which benefited but a few individuals. He wanted matters of benefit taken into consideration. He was satisfied that is the correct doctrine.

Mr. VORIS favored the amendment.

Mr. NICHOLSON moved to close the debate, which was lost.

Mr. EDDY said that the question had been discussed, but its legal merits had been lost sight of, and that the equities laid with the bill against the amendment of Strevell. The putting in of the language of the Constitution was a specious argument, but he viewed it as an attempt to shirk the responsibility.

Mr. CRAWFORD said that under the operation of the bill land-owners would receive a just compensation. Therefore, it needed no amendment, and the amendment was lost—yeas, 8; nays, 21—Messrs. Donahoe, Landrigan, McNulta, Richardson, Solomon, Strevell, Voris, voting yea.

Mr. KERR moved to strike out so much of the bill as authorized the condemnation of land for opening private roads.

The amendment was lost.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ELECTION BILL.

Certain amendments to the Election bill were reported by the Committee on that subject, and they were referred to the Committee of the Whole, where the bill is.

BILL TO ALIENATE COMMONS.

The Senate bill to enable towns and cities to alienate commons, was referred to a special Committee of the members from St. Clair and Randolph Counties.

LIENS, &C.

The chapters relative to liens and insolvent debtors were read the second time.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The Fees and Salaries bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the section in reference to Coroner's fees, was agreed to.

The next section, in relation to the fees of County Superintendents, was discussed at length, some wanting to strike out Superintendents altogether, and others desiring to leave his pay to be fixed by the County Boards, while, since the Constitution says that the compensation should be prescribed by law, King, of Cook, insisted that the General Assembly must fix the pay, and could not delegate to County Boards the authority specially granted to it.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DANIELS, and others argued in favor of Mr. Cummings' amendment, which leaves the pay to the County Board.

Mr. CUMMINGS so modified his substitute as to give them $4 per day for every day designated by the County Board.

Mr. MILLER, of St. Clair, offered a substitute, classifying counties.

A motion to strike out the entire section was lost—ayes, 23; noes, 36.

Mr. Neece's substitute, paying certain classified salaries in full of all fees, was carried—ayes, 36; noes, 32.

Those in counties of the first class were given $800.

It was moved to give Superintendents in the second class counties $600.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to make it $1,500.

Second class were given $1,000, and third class $800.

The section as amended was lost.

Mr. RICE offered the original section, with a modification allowing County Boards to fix the number of days Superintendents should work, and giving $4 per day.

The section was adopted.

Mr. KING (Cook) offered an amendment that the County Superintendent of Cook County have $8 per day, the total salary not to exceed $3,000.

Mr. HUMPHREY opposed the amendment.

Messrs. KING (Cook) and MORRISON (Cook) thought the sum proposed was not too much.

The amendment was adopted.

The Committee rose.

ATTACHMENT BILL.

Mr. SPRINGER moved that the bill for attachment of stock belonging to foreigners be received from the Committee of the Whole and sent to a third reading.

The rules were not suspended.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

DRAINAGE BONDS.

The Senate bill for the registration of drainage bonds was made the special order for Thursday afternoon.

FEES AND SALARIES.

Consideration of the Fees and Salaries bill was resumed, and the sections relating to Notaries Public and arbitrators passed.

The next section gives County Commissioners $8 a day.

Mr. HALL moved to give them a mileage also.

Mr. KING (Cook) hoped the pay of Commissioners would not be lowered, and contrasted the present Board with other Boards of Supervisors.

Mr. HUMPHREY did not quite agree with him. The Commissioners at present got but $2 and mileage, and he did not see why it should be increased. He wanted mileage for the benefit of county members. He did not think the new Board any more honest than the old one.

Mr. MORRISON (Cook) stated his experience in the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. RICE (Sangamon) moved to strike out the entire section, holding that the County Board must itself fix the salaries of its members, as of other county officers.

Mr. PHELPS thought the section unconstitutional, since it altered the pay of County Commissioners during their term of office.

Mr. Rice's motion was carried.

The next section, giving the Clerks of the Circuit, County, and Superior Courts, and Treasurer and Recorder of Deeds $4,000 and Sheriff $5,000, was taken up.

Mr. BRAYTON moved to give the Clerk of County Court $3,000, thinking, in the present condition of the county, that was quite enough.

Mr. KING (Cook) had talked with many taxpayers who found no fault with the sum allowed in the bill.

Mr. ROOT also opposed the amendment. The amendment was lost.

It was moved to give the Clerk of Circuit Court $3,000.

Lost—Yeas, 8; nays, 24.

Mr. EGAN moved to make it $3,500. Lost—yeas, 20; nays, 29.

Mr. BRAYTON moved to give the Clerk of the Superior Court $3,000. Lost.

Mr. VOCKE offered an amendment to give the Clerk of the Criminal Court $4,000. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. EGAN moved to give the County Treasurer $6,000.

Mr. BRAYTON moved to make it $8,000, thinking that enough owing to the amount of interest on money that would remain in the hands of the Treasurer.

Mr. WAITE favored Mr. Egan's amendment.

Mr. SPRINGER offered a proviso that the Treasurer should pay into the County Treasury all interest on deposits.

Mr. KING (Cook) hoped he would withdraw it, and let Cook County manage matters their own way.

Mr. SPRINGER withdrew it.

Mr. HUMPHREY supported Mr. Brayton's amendment. Bankers came and offered to go on County Treasurer's bond, put the Cashier in his office and paid the Treasurer a per centage on deposits at about 1 per cent a month.

Mr. PHELPS said the duties of Collector were now put on Treasurer, and his responsibilities were increased. He offered an amendment giving $6,000 for services as Treasurer and Collector.

Mr. EGAN'S amendment was carried—Yeas, 33; nays, 25.

Mr. WAITE moved to give the Sheriff $6,000, since it was an office of great responsibility and great danger. At the time of the fire there were 300 suits against him, and he would have to defend them all. He would not take it for $5,000.

The amendment was carried—yeas, 32; nays, 11.

Mr. MORRISON (Cook) moved to give the Coroner $3,500. Carried.

Mr. PHELPS moved to give the Recorder $3,000. Lost.

Mr. WAITE offered an amendment to provide that that portion of the balance of fees of the County Treasurer above his salary, which he got from Chicago taxes, should go into the City and not the County Treasury. Amendment adopted.

Mr. SPRINGER offered an amendment requiring of the County Treasurer an account of interest accrued and realized by him.

Mr. KING (Cook) did not think the amendment necessary.

Mr. Springer's amendment was carried—yeas, 34; nays, 12.

The Section fixing fees of Clerks of Courts of Record in Cook County was passed. This compels plaintiff to pay six dollars in full of all costs, and defendant one dollar and fifty cents.

Fees of town officers were generally adopted.

Mr. MILLER (Kane) offered a substitute for the clause in relation to township Collector, providing therein that on all sums collected within thirty days, he shall have one per cent on all collected, and on all sums paid thereafter five per cent, to be paid by the payer.

Mr. KING (Cook) did not think it belonged in the bill.

The amendment was lost.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6.—In the Senate, last night, there was no quorum, and nothing was done.

To-day the first remonstrance was presented against the passage of the bill to make sellers liable for damages for evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Senate refused to concur in the Assembly joint resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of using money contributed to the fire sufferers for the re-establishment of roads and bridges destroyed by the fires in Northern Wisconsin.

A communication received from Governor Washburn, reappointing William Starr and W. C. Whitford, and appointing J. N. Evans, as Regents of the State Normal Schools for three years from Jan. 1, 1872.

In the Assembly last night there were some 60 members present. There were sixteen petitions presented, mainly for a law to restrain liquor dealers; also for a change of the School Superintendent system; for an appropriation to rebuild burned school houses in Kewaunee County; for the more effectual prevention of small-pox.

A resolution was adopted inquiring of the Committee on Mining and Smelting, under the provisions of the law of 1870, how far a geological survey had been carried out, and what legislation was necessary to attain its objects.

There were fourteen bills introduced, including bills to secure the prevention of small-pox; to repeal so much of Chap. 102, of the Laws of 1871, as requires inmates of the Hospital for the Insane to be supported by relatives or localities; to amend the school code so as to elect all district officers annually; to allow road overseers one dollar and fifty cents a day compensation; to repeal Sec. 3, Chap. 85, Laws of 1871, and re-enact Sec. 12, of Chap. 264 General Laws of 1860, with regard to bills of exceptions in appeals; to exempt private property from seizure or sale from municipal debts; also memorials to Congress for a grant of land to aid the Green Bay & Superior Railroad, and to authorize the Oneida Indians to become citizens.

Bills were passed, to provide for a change of venue in certain cases; to amend Sections 1 and 12, of Chapter 79, General Laws of 1871, authorizing County Supervisors to appoint Land Inspectors in Chippewa County, and in some minor particulars; to change the form of Justices warrants, so as to include sums up to $100.

Among the bills ordered to a third reading was one to make election days a legal holiday.

In the Assembly, to-day, Mr. Maxson's proposed amendment to the Constitution for biennial sessions and minority representation was briefly discussed by him in favor, and Mr. Windfield Smith against, and postponed to Thursday.

A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry as to the propriety of requiring all railroad companies hereafter incorporated to plant forests or timber trees on both sides of their tracks, within a limited time of its completion.

Bills were introduced to create the County of Pine, from the north part of Chippewa County; to authorize the compilation and printing of all laws relating to highways and bridges; to repeal Chapter 88, Laws of 1868, concerning judgments rendered by Justices of the Peace, and several of a local character.

A bill to repeal a section of a law passed last winter in regard to the tax on dogs, making it discretionary with the Supervisors, with an amendment repealing the dog tax, were rejected.

There were six Speakers of the Assembly, present and past, at its sessions last evening.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Ks., Feb. 6.—Quite a number of witnesses were examined last night before the Senatorial Investigating Committee, but it is understood that nothing definite was ascertained.

The Select Committee of the Senate, on Senator Wood's case, reported to-day that S. C. King refused to answer a question put to him, and asked the Senate to decide whether King should answer it.

King testified that he had promised an agency to Wood in case he voted for Clark for Senator, and, as security that he would get it, D. M. Adams had given witness a check for $3,000, which he was to give Wood if he (Wood) did not receive the appointment. The question witness refused to answer was whether Clarke knew of this proposition to Wood.

The Senate decided that King must answer the question, and he answered that he thought Clarke did know. He said, further, that Wood did not accept the proposition.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—The *Democrat's* Topeka (Kan.) special says ex-Congressman Sidney Clarke testified before the Senatorial Bribery Investigating Committee last Thursday night, and implicated a number of members of the last Legislature as receiving money, but none of it was traced directly as coming from any given person.

Mr. Simpson, the Speaker of the last House, swore positively that Jas. Legate, newly-appointed Governor of Washington Territory, was a member of the Legislature, and told him (Simpson) that they had bought enough to elect Caldwell. The Committee express themselves satisfied that if the bill releasing from the penalties of bribery be passed a number of gentlemen will come forward and give damaging testimony.

A good deal of surprise is expressed because the Senate did not take these bills up out of their order and pass them to-day.

An Investigation Demanded.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to-day sent the following despatch to the Hon. G. W. Scofield, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, New Orleans:

"It is reported to me by telegraph that a copy of a communication by Governor Warmoth to General Emory has been laid before the Committee, in which the Governor makes the following statement: 'In view of the fact that the telegraph offices are closed during the day, not only here but in Washington, and that the telegraph here is in the hands and under the control of men who sell despatches, and who would not hesitate to delay them, and the danger that they may be in accord with the revolutionists,' &c., &c. The managers of this Company, the citizens of New Orleans, and the public generally are deeply interested in matters covered by this allegation. I respectfully ask that your Committee give to this subject such especial consideration as the important interests involved seem to demand, to the end that the guilty connected with the telegraph may be discovered, exposed, and punished, or that a groundless slander may be publicly refuted."

Funeral Obsequies of the Late General Robert Anderson.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 6.—The United States steamer Guerriere arrived here last night, and the obsequies of the late General Anderson took place here to-day. Rear Admiral S. Davis Sands, the Marine corps, and many officers from Norfolk Navy Yard participated. The body of General Anderson was landed at 1 o'clock this afternoon with naval honors, minute guns being fired from the ship. When the body reached the wharf, fifteen minute guns were fired from the fort. The remains were turned over to General Barry, who formed a procession and escorted them with arms reversed, and bands playing a dirge, to the fort, where they were deposited in the chapel under a guard of honor.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN (Mass.), Feb. 6.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 664 head; demand steady; prices firm at last week's quotations. Sales, choice at $12.12½@12.50; extra, $9.25@9.75; first quality, $8.25@9.00; second, $7.25@8.00; third, $5.75@6.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,446 head; demand moderate; unchanged rates. Sales in lots at $2.50@6.00; extra, $6.50@8.50.

PERILS OF THE ICE.

Two Girls Drowned in the Ohio River.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 5.

About 7 o'clock last evening, a party, composed of Mr. John Daly, his nephew, and Mr. Daly's two sisters, Mary and Kate, aged respectively 18 and 20, started from Newport to cross the river on the ice.

Mr. Daly lives in Fulton, and the girls were employed as servants in a family residing on Walnut Hills.

In consequence of the warm weather during the past few days, the ice was in a very weak condition, and was perforated in a number of places by what is popularly termed "air-holes." Combined with the known danger of venturing on the river was the darkness of the night, so profound that it was impossible to see more than a few paces in advance.

As our reporter was informed, parties on the levee at Newport remonstrated with them, representing the danger they incurred; but, persisting in their determination, they ventured on the fatal ice, and were soon lost to the sight of those who had warned them.

After several narrow escapes from falling into the numerous holes which lay in their path, they approached the shore at the foot of Ludlow street. When within fifteen feet of the margin, they came upon a tract of ice which had been worn away by the action of the water until it was not more than an inch in thickness. This frail support gave way under their combined weight, and they were precipitated into the icy water.

Two young men, named Joseph Burt and George Hopp, were sitting in a room in the third story of one of the buildings looking out upon the river, when the shrieks of the girls, coming up out of the darkness that enveloped the scene, startled them into instant action. Hastily throwing on their coats, they ran down stairs and out upon the levee, where they met Mr. Daly's nephew rushing wildly about, half crazed by the fearful event, calling frantically for a ladder.

He had been a few feet in advance of the other members of the party, and had succeeded in reaching the shore without accident.

Burt and Hopp ran down to the water's edge, and looking out saw Mr. Daly standing in the water, which at that point was not more than five feet in depth. The girls had disappeared. The watchman of the Shamrock stood on the bank with a pole in his hand, but made no effort to rescue the imperilled parties. Being perfectly willing, however, to incite others to good deeds, as the young man approached him he pushed Burt into the water with some words of encouragement. Hopp waded in beside his friend, and, taking off his coat, threw it toward Daly, who grasped it, and was drawn ashore.

At this moment the girls reappeared on the surface, clasped in each other's arms, but before assistance could reach them, they sank and were seen no more.

Search was made for the bodies in the immediate vicinity of the accident until a late hour last night, but without success.

A few feet below the point where the girls went down, the shore makes out sharply into the river, deflecting the current outward. The bodies were probably carried out into the river under the ice by the current, and may not be found until the ice breaks up.

A Cheap Cement.

Mr. F. B. Miles informs the *Journal* of the Franklin Institute that Spanish engineers successfully use ordinary brickdust, made from hard-burned, finely pulverized bricks, and mixed with common lime and sand, as a substitute for hydraulic cement. The proportions used in general practice are one of brickdust, one of lime, and two of stone, mixed dry and tempered with water in the usual way. Mr. Miles has tested the cement during six years' experience, and found it superior to the best Rosendale. Dr. Wahl, in a note to the above communication, quotes the opinion of Mr. Trautwine that the addition of even as little as one-tenth as much brickdust as sand to our ordinary mortars would prevent the disintegration so generally visible in the mortars used in masonry.

Connecticut Democratic State Ticket.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6.—The following is the full ticket nominated to-day by the Democratic State Convention: For Governor, Richard G. Hubbard, of Hartford; For Lieutenant Governor, Charles Atwater, of New Haven; Secretary of State, John W. Stedman, of Norwich; Treasurer, Milo B. Richardson, of Salisbury; Comptroller, Thomas Sanford, of Redding.

Mrs. Hooker was advised not to appear, and she did not.

The delegates to the National Convention are: At large, A. E. Burr, of Hartford; Charles R. Ingersoll, of New Haven; Daniel A. Daniels, of Killingly; William H. Barnum, of Salisbury.

—A New Jersey woman regularly dresses up in her husband's thickest clothes and drives his milk-cart these cold mornings, while he is sick a-bed.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—MATSON—Feb. 6, by the Rev. J. L. Dudley, at the residence of the bride's father, A. H. Andrews, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Ella C. Matson, daughter of Newell Matson, Esq., of Milwaukee, Wis. No cards.

DIED.

BIRT—Feb. 6, of diphtheria, Charles Eugene, son of Edwin and Elizabeth Birt, aged 4 years.

Funeral from 333 Carroll-st., Feb. 7, at 2 p. m.

MACKAY—In Chicago, Feb. 5, after a short illness, Murdoch MacKay, aged 54 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 117 West Taylor-st., on Wednesday morning, at 11½ o'clock, by cars to Rosehill Cemetery.

LATHROP—Feb. 6, Leona, only daughter of George R. and Clara Lathrop, aged 2 years and 3 weeks.

Funeral from the residence, No. 530 West Erie-st., Thursday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock p. m.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

4 HUBBARD COURT—A LARGE FURNISHED room, with board, for two or three persons. Day boarders accommodated.

108 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FURNISHED room suitable for two, with good board.

248 CALUMET-AV., HALF BLOCK FROM Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. cars—One very fine suite and several single and double rooms, with first-class board; brick house.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO BE VACANT IN A week, a very desirable front room, furnished, suitable for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, with board. Only those need apply who are willing to pay for first-class accommodations.

285 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with board.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD AND PLEASANT accommodations for a gentleman. Also one day boarder taken.

306 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board.

335 WEST ADAMS-ST.—SUITES OF WELL furnished rooms to rent, with first-class board, in a private family.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE two gentlemen with nicely furnished rooms and first-class board; private family; terms reasonable.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A private family; large front room, unfurnished excepting carpet and stove, for gentleman and wife; terms moderate.

494 WABASH-AV.—2 LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board; accommodations first-class.

636 WEST MADISON-ST.—A PLEASANT front chamber and bed-room attached with board for two, in a private family.

845 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-st.—Two suites of rooms, one furnished, the other unfurnished, with board; fine location; good accommodations.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADISON-st. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, in private family, for two gentlemen, West Division, near business; references required. Address Z 74 Tribune office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN MAY OBTAIN first-class board in a private family near Halsted and Harrison-sts., at $6. Address W 17, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WANTED, BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, comfortably furnished room, with fire, within convenient distance of Halsted and Madison-sts. Address R 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, by a young married couple, in a private family, on West Side. Address, stating terms, H 47, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WISH TO ENGAGE BOARD FOR gentleman, wife and child, to take possession about the 1st of March; vicinity of Union Park preferred; references exchanged. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM WANTED, BY gentleman and wife, in the neighborhood of Clifton House, with board for lady only. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, including fire and light, M A T, Clifton House.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, FIRST-CLASS board, with room or rooms, in pleasant locality on West Side; price not so much an object as comfort. Address E 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN IN A PRIVATE family; north of Fourteenth-st. and east of State preferred. Address BOB, care Barracks, cor. Wentworth-av. and Twenty-second-st.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM OR rooms, in a private family where there are modern improvements, by gentleman and wife. West Side preferred. Best of references given. Address I & J 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH LODGING, BY A YOUNG MAN in some homelike, quiet family, where breakfast can be had about 10 o'clock; must be within walking distance of Washington-st. tunnel. Address, with terms, K 31, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR HISTORY OF THE Great Fires in Chicago and the West and World, by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., of Chicago. The only complete history of these great events. Contains near 700 pages, 75 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Price, $2.50. Outfit free. Part of proceeds devoted to the sufferers. The most rapid selling book in America. Abridged edition, English and German, $1. Address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE BOOK, MAP, AND PICTURE HOUSE, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO SELL our two fast selling articles. Made on $2 to $10. [illegible] Co., 280 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEmen can make money taking orders for a new and beautiful Family Record. Call daily after 2 p. m. at 79 and 81 North Green-st. G. G. GANTZ & CO.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICKS FOR SALE—3,000,000 OF BRICKS, INcluding a quantity of superior front bricks, at St. Catharines, on the Welland Canal, Ont. Address D. W. CORBIN, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURER, TO CONtract 10,000,000 brick, to be delivered the coming season. Call at 434 Wabash-av., front room, up stairs.

10,000 BRICK FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT 180 Blue Island-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—20x100, Illinois-st., east of Clark; $150. 25x113, Oak-st., near State; $90 per foot. Lots on LaSalle, near Schiller; $150. 9 lots on Sedgwick-st., corner of Sophia, and one block from Lincoln Park; one-fourth cash. 12 lots on Sophia, near Sedwick; one-fourth cash. 5 lots on Lincoln-place; $70, one-fourth cash. 24x125, Sedgwick, near Centre, $70 per foot. 100x100, corner Dearborn and Superior; cheap. 24x125, corner Dearborn and Schiller; $155. 50 feet, corner LaSalle and Schiller. 25x125, Sedgwick, near Wisconsin-st.; $60. Two marble-fronts, with brick barns, Fullerton-av., near Lincoln av.; $9,000. Fine cottage and 35 foot lot on Sophia-st.; $4,500, one-third cash. 75 lots in the grove five blocks north of Lincoln Park; $650 each, one-fifth cash. 150 fine residence lots five blocks west of Lincoln Park; from $600 to $1,000, one-fourth cash. North Side our motto. E. A. LINN & CO., 25 East Kinzie-st., up stairs.

N. B.—We will remove to our new office, northwest corner Clark and Michigan-sts., about the 20th of this month.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN HYDE Park. Fine lot near Ellis Park. Lots on Adams-st. and Fifth-av. Lots in Hyde Park. 80 lots on Wallace and Dashiel-sts., near Wabpansch-av. House and lot on Prairie-av. Brick house in Cottage Grove. Houses in Hyde Park. Marble front on West Washington-st. Houses on Warren av. Houses on West Monroe-st. We have several inquiries for improved property ranging in value from $5,000 to $10,000; also for a marble front on the South Side, worth from $15,000 to $18,000. CHACE & ABELL, 226 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 118 WEST MADISON-st.: 40x93 on Fifth-av., near Madison-st., corner of alley. Easy terms. 30 or 40 feet corner Franklin-st. and Calhoun-place. Five years' time. 20 or 40 feet corner Lake and Franklin-sts. First-class brick house and corner lot on Washington-st., east of Union Park. Cottages and lots on Green, Peoria, Fulton, Davis, and Washington-sts. 35 feet on Park-av., with small brick house; $7,700. 25 feet on Monroe-st., east of Wood; $3,600. 30 lots in N. W. ¼ Sec. 7, 39, 14, on Indiana, Ashley, Second-sts., and Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—BY F. B. MARSHALL, 202 WEST Madison-st.: 439 West Lake-st., brick house, with lot; house has 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; will exchange for unencumbered inside lots. Huron-st., near Sedgwick, lot 24x110; price, $4,700. North Wells-st., near Division, lot 23x120; price, $2,500. Also, several other lots on this street. Monroe st., north of Van Buren, $65 per foot, with small payment down. Fulton-st., near Oakley, at $— per foot; a bargain. Also a good assortment of lots, at all prices, in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—MADISON-ST., $4,500 for house and lot. WASHINGTON-AV.—$4,500 for house and lot near Union Park. WARREN-AV.—$7,000 for brick house and lot. PERCE-ST.—$3,300 for two lots near Monroe and Leavitt-sts., east front. FORTY-FOURTH-ST.—$50 a foot for northwest corner of Cottage Grove-av.; very cheap. NORTH SIDE—Lots in grove at $1,100 to $1,600 each, outside of fire limits, near horse cars. Will sell on monthly payments. FIFTY-SECOND-ST.—12 acres southwest of Stock Yards, at $1,200 per acre. Sales are being made at $2,600 near this. GEO. H. HESS, Corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HENRY WISNER'S Milwaukee-av. subdivision, corner Milwaukee and Diversey-aves., close to Logan Park and Humboldt boulevard; ground very high; streets all graded; only $250 per lot, and upwards, according to location on plat. Fine improvements being made on this property. Small payments and time to suit. No cash payments required of buyers who will improve immediately. Call and take a free ride to see the lots. WISNER & BRO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40 FT. ON CANAL-ST., SOUTH OF Polk. 152 ft. on Canal-st., south of Randolph. 44 ft. on Canal st., south of Monroe. 20 ft. on Washington-st., near LaSalle. 20 ft. on Washington-st., near Franklin. 50 ft. on State-st., near Twenty-fifth. 25 ft. on State-st., near Fourteenth. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ONLY $— EACH—ON SIXteenth-st. cor. Western-av., outside the new fire limits. This is a rare opportunity for men with small means to secure a home in a convenient locality, as they are near the crossing of C. B. & Q. & C. & I. C. R. R., where all trains stop, and only 3 miles from the Court House; special terms to parties who will build. These are the cheapest lots now offered in the market, and are a good investment. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block, West Jackson-st., southwest cor. Mansfield-av., fine dwelling house, 13 rooms; lot 45x 150; grounds nicely improved; house in fine order. Price $11,000; terms easy.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block, West Indiana-st., new 2-story frame house, containing 11 rooms; very deep lot, No. 666 West Indiana-st. Price $4,000.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT ON STATE-ST., BEtween Lake and Randolph sts. Also a large corner lot on Lake-st. Very easy terms, at a low rate of interest, for either. GEDDES & REID, 97 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block, 200 feet front on Sherman-st., between VanBuren and Polk-sts.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE, RUNNING four years from May next, of lot 23x189 feet on Madison-st., near Wells, with frame building now on it. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—LOTS ON BURling, Orchard, and Halsted-sts., west of Lincoln Park, at $500 and $800 each—¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 6 per cent. Lots on Archer-av., near Reuben-st., at $700 and $800 on long time. Lots on Arnold-st., near Thirty-first, cheap, and on time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—50 OR 100 FT. FRONT, full depth, on Lake-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., Douglas-place. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50 OR 100 FEET front on Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOTS—45x190 FEET, N. E. corner Jackson and Paulina-sts.; also 83x125 feet n. e. corner of Jackson and Lincoln-sts.; also 72x125 feet n. e. corner of Tyler and Robey-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME AND BRICK basement house, 11 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closet, and lot 25x125 feet, No. 414 Lincoln-st., near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 22x125, east front, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME COTtage house of 7 rooms and lot, 705 West Lake-st., between Lincoln and Robey. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Stafford and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The best bargains and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LOTS on the new boulevard, Fullerton and Kimball-avs. Lots selling rapidly. The best bargains offered that can be found in the city. Terms very easy. Price only $300. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AT A BARGAIN, IF taken immediately, southwest corner of Lincoln and Adams-sts. Apply at 866 and 668 Wabash av. S. B. THOMSON.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., THE northeast corner of Van Buren and Wood-sts., 125 feet, south front, on Van Buren-st., at intersection of Wood and Southwestern plank road, and at the terminus of the street railroad, a valuable and rapidly improving piece of property. Apply to H. C. MOREY, southwest corner Madison and Desplaines-sts.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON CLARK-ST., near Van Buren, west front, at $600 per foot. For sale by JACOB WEIL, 448 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS, OUT OF FIRE limits, to men of small means. Lots near horse cars and schools on monthly payments and long time. GEO. H. HESS, cor. LaSalle and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—THE undersigned will receive bids for 100x75, n. w. cor. of Harrison-st. and Fourth-av. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, 21 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: I now have in my office for sale, valuable income-paying property centrally located, valuable unimproved in burnt district, city residences, city lots, beautiful residences in Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park; choice lots in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Riverside; lots in Brighton and Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: The property known as "The Chicago Ale and Malt Co's Brewery," the southeast block of this city; 320 feet lake front, and 322 feet beside Ill. Cent. and Mich. Cent. R. R. tracks. Large brick building, 125x75; barns, sheds, coopers' shop, etc. Machinery in. Or would exchange for North Side property north of Chicago av. and east of Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 FEET, WITH NICE cottage and barn, cor. of South Park-av. and Thirtieth-st. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—180 LOTS ON PAULINA, WOOD, Sacramento and Fifty-third-sts., from $125 to $250 each; easy payments. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 200 LOW-PRICED LOTS for sale, and want some real estate brokers to sell them. Will pay large commission for early sales. Address K 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST. AND UNION STOCK Yards—Two lots, each 25x150 feet, northwest corner of Halsted and — sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND LEAVITT-STS.—Frame cottage house of 8 rooms, and lot 53 feet front, southwest corner of Walnut and Leavitt-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV., OUTSIDE OF FIRE-limits, 10 lots on Egan-av., near Halsted-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—DILLER-ST., OUTSIDE OF FIRE-limits, 13 lots on Diller st., near Walnut and Kinzie-sts., outside fire-limits. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—TWO-STORY FRAME house, 14 rooms, stone foundation, and lot 44 feet front, on Lake-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., Douglas place. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT BRICK BASEMENT house, eight rooms, $3,250, $250 cash; house on Adams-st., $10,000; house on Park-av., $14,000; house on Washington-st., $8,500; improved lot on Madison-st., $6,000. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN RESIDENCE property. Fulton-st. Cottage 3 large rooms, built first class with improvements; good barn 24x24. Lot 24x125 with valuable 10 year lease of land; Fine home and all conveniences. Lot 25x125; $3,000. Good 2-story house 10 rooms, with barn, on Dickson-st., 24x25, and lot 25x125 to 16 feet alley, $2,300 cash. Good 2-story house and barn, on Douglas-place. Also lots cheap, and higher cost on North and West Sides. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUBLE-ST.—TWO LOTS ON Buble-st., near Eighteenth. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH LASALLE-ST. — 62x110 feet, east front, on North LaSalle-st., north of Chicago-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—117 ACRES OF AS GOOD LAND AS there is in Kendall County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms. The farm lies on the south edge of Long Grove; contains 25 acres of timber and balance arable land; large dwelling house, containing 10 rooms; barns and outbuildings, and everything comfortable. One of the prettiest locations in Kendall; three miles from Yorkville, the county seat, on the Fox River Valley Railroad. For particulars apply to PERRY MARSHALL, Yorkville, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE PROPERTY—RESIdence property on West Washington-st. for $24,500; rented before the fire for $2,700. Brick business block on Canal-st. for $130,000; rents for $25,000. Business and residence property on Lake-st., between Lincoln and Robey. 7 lots just outside fire-limits, between Kinzie and Hubbard, for manufacturing purposes, 25x125 each; $4,200.

PARK PROPERTY.

100 feet on Central Park, $4,000. 377 feet on Humboldt Park, $25 per foot. 100 feet on Palmer-place, $30 per foot. 100 feet on Humboldt-boulevard, $30 per foot. 100 feet on Humboldt, north-east, $30 per foot. 300 feet on Milwaukee-av. and boulevard, $20 per foot. Apply to ISAAC R. HITT, 230 West Randolph-st., or WILLIS M. HITT, 488 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL Estate Agent, 389 State-st. Neat basement cottage, Burnside-st., near cars, with lot, on time; only $2,200. Good two story house, with two lots, Bryant-av., very cheap for cash. Two story house, Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., with lot, only $12,000. Marble-front house, first-class, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., only $12,000. Two story frame, Warren-av., $3,000, with lot. This cannot be beaten.

FOR SALE—MADISON AND WINCHESTER—48x120 feet southwest corner Madison and Winchester. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—389 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BRICK house, 14 rooms, with barn, near Elizabeth-st., $10,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., 24 FT. EAST FRONT, near Monroe-st.; want an offer. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—STORE 219 MICHIGAN-AV., 166x40. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 219 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT. INQUIRE ON PREMISES, 196 Twenty-second-st., west of State.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, AT A great sacrifice. 50 feet on Randolph-st., near Halsted, with buildings. 112 feet on Van Buren-st., corner of Market-st. 50 feet on Polk, near Halsted st. 50 feet on Larrabee-st., near Centre-st. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 48 FEET ON WAter-st., near Wabash-av., only $500. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—FORTY FEET, SOUTH FRONT, ON Ohio, east of Dearborn. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100 FEET ON SUPERIOR-ST., near St. Clair, at a bargain. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT ON Twenty-second-st., near Centre av., railroad on Twenty-second-st., 165x236 feet; also 100x243 feet dock front on Slip and Laflin-sts.; only $100 per foot. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes, 10 or 20 acres on Alton Road, near the Brighton House. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—$6,000 FOR TWO-STORY AND BASEment swell-front house, lot 25x150 feet, on Lake-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—12 ROOMS, NINE YEARS, cheap ground lease, Green-st., near Van Buren, $2,200. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BRICK RESIDENCE, 10 rooms; gas and water; elegantly finished; barn. Lot 25x116, near Madison and Halsted. Only $10,500, one fourth down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500. CHOICE RESIDENCE ON Park-av. New frame building, 10 rooms, gas and water, 30 foot lot. Will take West Side residence lot for part. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION 1st OF MAY, ONLY $1,075, cash. Store and 2 dwellings, 3 years' ground lease, on Blue Island-av. Decide at once, today. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY. Cottage, 6 rooms and lot, near Tyler-st. and Campbell-av., $1,500; on monthly payments, $300 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN AV. NEAR TWENTY second-st., elegant brick residence, 14 rooms, modern improvements, lot 20x192, barn, &c. Worth $16,000. Want a cash offer. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON BUTTERFIELD-ST., near Thirty-first-st., only $1,250, to-day; lot on Washington-av., near Lincoln-st., $1,450—only $400 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—THE GREATEST BARgain on the South Side. The best-built, two-story and basement, new brick house, with fine stone trimmings, in Cottage Grove; hot and cold water throughout; bath-room, shower-bath, water-closet, marble mantels, and finished complete in the finest style; price, $7,500. Apply to the owner, J. C. McCORD, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, COMPLETE, with all modern improvements, built by the present owner, who is obliged to sell; location, best in the city; price, $17,000. J. C. McCORD & CO., 487 Wabash av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—"MAPLEWOOD," FOUR MILES from Court House, adjoining old city limits; accessible by steam cars, commutation fare 5¼ cents. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. The property is ornamented with several thousand evergreens and maples. The artesian well is flowing at the rate of 350 gallons per minute, of splendid water, free from sulphur or other deleterious substances. The land is high and dry. Sidewalks have been laid. Parties purchasing these lots avoid city taxes. A better investment cannot be found in any other location in or around Chicago. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—2 LOTS on Harrison-st., only $750 each, one-third down. Two lots on Coolidge-st., near Wood, only $600 each, or $1,150 for both. Lots on Rebecca-st., near Rockwell, $400, one-fourth down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT PARK SIDE ON LONG time. Inducements to parties making improvements. CHACE & ABELL.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS—AT ONLY $100; 20 minutes' walk from centre of business, fare 7c, perfect title, and abstract furnished with each lot; easy terms, at the rate of $2 a week. Go with me free to see these lots. A. G. STOREY, 44 Green-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING fruit farms in Michigan, 1 mile from Muskegon; sells $2,000 worth of strawberries alone; have two farms and can't attend both. Address F. FARMING, Muskegon, Mich.

FOR SALE—800 ACRES DAIRY, STOCK, OR grain farm, near Chicago, at station; good land, extensive improvements; milk sent to Chicago twice a day; good location for cheese factory; spring brook. JOHN EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: Fruit and dairy farm, 181 acres, three miles northeast of Joliet; complete in all respects; or would exchange for good residence city property.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL GOOD Illinois farms, $1,500 to $50,000. Will take Chicago property. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN DeKalb County; joins the town of DeKalb; 80 acres, all under cultivation; fruit of every variety; will take part in city real estate, balance on easy terms. W. H. HARPER & CO., 153 Twenty-first-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRD OR Fourth-av., between Polk and Twelfth-st. Will pay all cash. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO OR THREE houses on South or West Sides, worth from $3,000 to $6,000. Also two fine residences, worth $4,000 to $15,000, or $20,000. We have customers now for these places. Call or address ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO LEASE DOCK LOT, WITH conveniences of access to track of C. & A. and P. F. W. & C. Railroads. Address N 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOT OF 66x150 FEET, OR ABOUT that size, west of State, north of Twenty-second, south of Twelfth-st., east of South Branch. ERNST PRUSSING, 66 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—BRICK OR stone front house in good location, South Side, worth $7,000 to $15,000. Also have three customers for houses worth $5,000 to $8,000 in South Division. Owners please send description to T. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 376 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A CHEAP HOUSE ON A leased lot, lease to run 5 to 10 years, within 10 minutes' walk of the corner of Halsted and Madison. Direct to P A, 130 Walnut-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO AND vicinity, from one to five years, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000), made by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

LOANS NEGOTIATED, MONEY INVESTED, real estate and commercial paper bought. D. J. LAKE, 24 South Clinton-st.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON HOUSES AND other good securities. R. F. AIMES, 630 Wabash-av.

LOANS MADE ON COMMERCIAL PAPER AND houses on leased ground; the same bought and sold. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 690 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE ARE PREPARED TO negotiate loans on first-class real estate security, in sums of $10,000 and $15,000; can also make one loan of $1,200; funds in hand; title must be perfect. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG OR SHORT TIME, in sums of $1,000 and upwards on good city securities. Purchase money notes cashed. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2. TUNNICLIFF.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE NOTES bought by C. W. PIERCE, 537 Wabash-av., Room 1.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, watches, diamonds, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 161 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—$20,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate in sums of $2,000 to $5,000. Apply to H. G. CHASE (Chase Bros.), 299 West Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—I HAVE MONEY TO LEND ON good city property at 9 per cent. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

WANTED—$2,000 TO $4,000 REPUBLIC INSURance scrip. State amount, lowest price, and address N 31, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—$3,000 TO $4,000 REPUBLIC INSURance scrip. Call or address DREW & NEWBURY, 537 Wabash-av.

$5,000—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 and upwards on unincumbered city property. ALBERT H. WALKER, Land, Loan and Building Agency, 47 Central Union Block.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney at Law, 481 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING, BETWEEN 8 and 9 o'clock, in a Wabash and Prairie-av. street car, a lady's purse, containing money and a check. A liberal reward for its return. WILLCOX & GIBBS, 579 Wabash-av.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM the premises of William Dooley, 172 Sampson-st., on the night of Jan. 22, a large, red, springing cow, large, with brass tips on horns; in extra condition.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LOST AND MISSING—JOHN Burg, 15 years of age, who was a newsboy on the streets during last summer, is inquired after by his mother, ANGELA BURG, of Garden Prairie, Ill.

PERSONAL—IF THERE ARE ANY OF THE descendants of the late Richard Harrison, of Lovely Lane, Warrington, Lancaster County, England, in Chicago or any of the Western States, please communicate with me at once. I have information of great importance. $10,000 left for them. JOHN H. TAYLOR, 498 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO TO RENT; $7 PER month; in perfect order. 787½ West Madison st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A PLEGEL PIANO, COST $850; will sell for half price. Apply at 83 Archer-av., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY ONE WISHING TO RENT LARGE SUITable rooms for the restaurant or dining room business, with the patronage of the guests of forty fur nished sleeping rooms above, will find a splendid opportunity at 169 West Lake-st.

A GOOD SALOON FOR SALE AT 217 COTTAGE Grove-av.

A FINE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE CITY of Rockford, Ill., for sale on liberal terms. The best location in the city; new and beautiful store, attractive stock, and a large trade. For particulars address GEORGE M. SMITH, Rockford, Ill.

A CHANCE TO MAKE ABOUT $15,000 IN 12 months; business light, easy, and well established, no loans required. 167 South State-av.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PAYING COAL business for sale in one of the best locations in the city, cheap for cash. Everything in running order. Address H 56, Tribune office.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE FOR SALE—A dry goods and clothing business, well established; lease of store; centrally located, in the thriving city of Elgin, Ill. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Drawer 86, Elgin, Ill.

A SMALL STOCK OF GAS FIXTURES FOR sale at a bargain. Apply to WALWORTH, FURSE & CO., 225 Lake-st., or to CHAPMAN BROTHERS, Aurora, Ill.

A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL confectionery, with a large custom, for sale. Address O 23, Tribune office.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE FOR SALE in St. Joseph, Mo., having a good trade easily extended, and is an excellent location. Terms easy. Address P. O. Box 401, St. Joseph, Mo.

FLOURING MILLS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Splendid merchants' and custom mills near Chicago. Capacity, 80 to 100 barrels per day. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING BUSINESS, good will and fixtures for sale. Going to Europe, the reason for selling. Address A C, Box 25, Hyde Park.

LEASE OF A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE FOR sale, 203 West Lake-st., together with the furniture. Has now 75 boarders. Call soon.

LEASE AND CIGAR STORE FOR SALE; BEST location on Milwaukee-av., and rent only $35. Address V 94, Tribune office.

ONE OR TWO GOOD BUSINESS MEN WANTed to join other responsible parties in a permanent and legitimate, large-paying business in this city. Call from 8 to 10 a. m., or after 7 p. m., at 108 West Adams-st. P. R. HARRIS.

PANORAMA OF JAPAN AND CHINA, WHICH for good reasons I will sell or exchange. There is money in it. Principals address B. WARREN, Varna, Marshall County, Ill.

RESTAURANT, SALOON AND HOUSE FOR sale. Call for 5 days at 124 East Madison-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY store on Archer-av. for sale or exchange, worth about $1,000. Rent of store and 4 rooms, $20 per month; after May 1, $25 per month, including good sized barn. Will exchange for lots and cash, or good house on leased lot. Apply to W. ST. JOHN SHERWOOD, No. 120 West Washington-st.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 bbls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $30 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa, Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

SALOON FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, OPPOSITE meat market. Reason for selling, leaving the city. At 185 West Randolph-st.

THE GARDNER PIONEER DRY GOODS AND grocery store, building in Minooka, Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, is now for rent. Location good. Reference: E. Hanna, Esq., of the firm of Cory, Barrett and Hanna, 152 Michigan-av., or Davis, Pope & Co., Room 12, new Board of Trade, Chicago. Application to owner, GEO. COMERFORD, Minooka, Ill.

THE FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A FIRST-class restaurant for sale at a great bargain. Inquire of DAY & SANBORN, 56 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 56 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at our showrooms. J. C. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

BUCKEYE ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTable and stationary, vertical and horizontal; from 2½ to 125-horse power. Armstrong's heater, filter, and lime catcher. All styles and sizes of pumps. Belting, cloth, belting, and mill machinery. J. FARGUSSON, 56 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 11 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 4, 5, 6 AND 10-HORSE power portable steam engines; one 8x12 stationary. J. P. MARSH, 15 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE STATIONARY ENGINE; 8 inch cylinder, 16-inch stroke; has been used a little, and will be sold cheap. FORD MANUFACTURING CO., 50 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, 1 16X34, 1 14X24, 1 12x24; a large number smaller sized stationary engines; also, portables, and boilers of all kinds and sizes. W. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 3 FLOURING MACHINES at 256 West Twenty-second-st.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 14-INCH BORE on hand, ready for delivery. Boilers, with all fixtures, at short notice and low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

TO BRICK-MAKERS AND CAPITALISTS—Parties about to engage in the manufacture of face or pressed brick, owe it as a duty to themselves to examine the working model of the "Hovey Machine." This machine makes 25,000 pressed brick per day; is so simple it cannot get out of repair; three rolls with gears to drive them constitute the whole machine. It can be seen and described by applying to H. M. FRENCH, Clifton House, Chicago.

WOOD & MANN PORTABLE ENGINES, FULL assortment on hand. Can ship any size on receipt of order, and all kinds of wood and iron working machinery, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY MFG. CO., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A JEWELRY STORE in a flourishing country town, 30 miles from Chicago. Capital required about $800. Address V 75, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPItal of $5,000 to $8,000 in an established manufacturing business; a monopoly, with a large list of wholesale customers; will bear investigation. Address T 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THAT CAN FURNISH $5,000 and take charge of a first-class hotel office and the funds, to take the best bargain ever offered in this country, of a 5 years' lease and furniture that cost over $11,000, and is all new. The most beautiful lake view within 20 or 30 miles of Chicago. J. F. LATSHAW & CO.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD BUSIness tact and some means to assist in forming a "joint-stock company," for the manufacture and sale of the best patent article in the United States; or sell territory for the same. Business already established, but, owing to heavy losses by the late fire, have not the means to push it. Call or address E. F. ROGERS, 214 East Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO OPEN A MEAT market; one who thoroughly understands the business, and can furnish about $200. Address R 58, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED—CAPITALISTS POSsessing from $10,000 to $100,000, and desirous of investing it in a first-class business where the profits will be guaranteed from 50 to 100 per cent per annum, are requested to address X 38, Tribune office, for the next five days. Parties need not address from curiosity, nor unless first-class references are given, as no notice will be taken of such communications.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A FIRST-class hotel; must have $4,000 or $5,000; none but those meaning business need apply. Address M 13, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—20 HORSES AND 28 MULES, JUST from the country, at WALKER'S Stable, northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-third st.

JUST RECEIVED—AT PATRICK'S AVENUE Stables, 782 and 784 Michigan-av., two car loads of heavy draught horses, averaging 1,300 to 1,500 pounds each.

MY NEW LIVERY, BOARDING, AND SALE stables are now open for business. Several fine sale horses now on hand. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

WANTED—60 CARTS, CART HARNESSES, and horses; also, 50 good heavy mules. Apply at 289 West Van Buren-st., between 12 and 2 P. M., and 5 P. M.

WE HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE TOP buggies, phaetons, road and democrat wagons, one and two seats; harness, blankets, &c., at prices that will astonish you when you learn them. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av., lake front.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES, FRESH from the country; all grades of drivers, including a 6 year old mare (green) that can trot in 55; all must be sold, if at a sacrifice. Come early, if you would get a bargain. 42 Harmon-court, M. C. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SMALL, CHEAP HORSes, suitable for express, milk-pedler, or bakery wagon; must be sold. OSCAR FIELD, sale stables, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A 50-FOOT lot on Wabpansch-av., near South Park-av., for exchange for a house and lot on the West Side. Lot above mentioned to be used as first payment. H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 Fulton-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, OR will sell cheap, the most delightful home in Ottawa, including 3 acres on the bluff. Address W P, 335 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, farms worth from $7,000 to $30,000; will pay cash difference, or assume encumbrance. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 376 State-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A LOT ON MICHIgan-av., west of the University, for a house and lot near Union Park. Difference paid in cash. Inquire at Room 50 Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A CITY LOT OR ten acres, fifteen miles from Chicago, for engine and boiler, fifteen-horse power. Address C 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES OF DEsirable ground on the railroad at Washington Heights, with $3,000 in money, for property in the burnt district. WILLIS M. HITT, 488 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS EMPIRE SEWing machine, not 4 months in use; will be sold cheap for cash. Address J M C, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 28 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. E. SHAWS, 170½ South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 138 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TRAVELLING SALESMAN, ONE who is selling stationery, to take samples of paper hangings. Apply 648 and 650 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SMART SALESMAN, TO SELL an article of dry goods by sample. X 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR BOY, TO DO collecting, making out bills, etc.; must be energetic and willing to work for a small salary. Address Z 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELLING SALESMAN, ONE in the furniture trade, to sell bedding and upholstery goods. Apply at 648 and 650 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY AT $4.00 PER week. Address Box 569 Post Office.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO WORK IN A cigar store; one residing with his parents, and having good references, preferred. 424 State-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 13 TO 15 YEARS old, that lives with his parents on the South Side. Apply between 11 and 12, at News Depot, 543 Wabash-av.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN LOOKING FOR light and profitable employment to call at Room 4, 133 West Madison-st. Extra inducements offered.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN TO canvass for printing. Call at 94 East Harrison.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new $5 50 agricultural implement; 1,000 easily sold in each county; $500 clear in 60 days. KIMBALL & CO., 155 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—AN HONEST YOUNG MAN, WITH good references, aged 14 to 16 years, will find a good situation by applying at the cigar store, 508 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horse, tend furnace, and do general work about the house and stable. Must come well recommended. Inquire at 876 Prairie-av.

WANTED—25 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR INDIana. Also farm hands and railroad laborers to go South. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BUSINESS man, of good address and perseverance. Salary to commence, $12. Apply to VIRTUE & FORSTER, 97 South Halsted-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—A PERMANENT place is offered to a young man who is willing to work on a small salary, and is possessed of the right qualifications. Address, giving references, T 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; one who understands double-entry books; must have first-class references. I and J 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENTRY CLERK; one acquainted with hardware preferred. Address in handwriting, stating wages wanted, experience had, etc., K 36, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO SCANDINAVIAN SALESmen at E. MORIER'S dry goods store, 82 and 84 Milwaukee-av., corner Halsted-st. None need apply except well recommended as first-class salesmen from last employer. Apply for two days.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BREAD AND cake baker, to take charge of a small shop in Madison, Wis. Address Box 1729, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN FOR GALVANized iron cornice works. Address R 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer; steady employment and good wages will be given. Address R. J. REESE & SON, Laporte, Ind.

WANTED—50 IRON MOLDERS, TO WHOM good wages and steady work will be given. N. S. BOUTON, President.

WANTED—A BARBER AT T. S. BRADY'S hair-dressing establishment, 742 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH; NONE but steady and temperate men need apply, at Northwestern Ladder Factory, 663 and 665 State st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BRICK-BURNER, who understands burning with coal. Apply to H. & Co., 30 and 32 West Washington-st.

WANTED—PLASTERING CONTRACTORS TO estimate for a block of six houses. Call and see plans at 609 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED TRUNK-makers at Union Trunk Co., 599 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER TO GO TO THE country. Apply immediately at the office of HIBBARD & SPENCER, on Michigan-av., between Randolph and Washington-sts.

WANTED—ENGINEER COMPETENT TO take charge of stationary engine and boilers. Apply to H. M. SHERWOOD, 102 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TINSMITH, to go to Momence, Ill. Apply to MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 223 and 227 State-st.

WANTED—SIX MEN AND THREE BOYS TO finish furniture; must have experience. Apply to COLBY & WIRTS, 291 and 293 Michigan-av.

WANTED—APPRENTICE TO LEARN JOB printing; one who has served a year or two at the trade and can set type, preferred. J. F. LAWRENCE, 249 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO FEED PRESS. Apply at Room 10, No. 11 South Canal-st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, WHO UNDERstands taking care of horses, and who is a good driver; one who understands L. Wise & Co.'s steam heating apparatus preferred. Address, giving name and references, H. G. FREEMAN, No. 6 East Washington-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMEN at 143 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—FIVE GIRLS IN WARNER'S LAvatory; those understanding labelling preferred. Apply to the Superintendent, at the side entrance of 618 State-st., in yard.

WANTED—GIRLS AT 70 WEST ADAMS-ST., to seal candy packages.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR DINING-room and chamberwork, and two girls for kitchen work. Call at 156 Third-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR FIRST-CLASS private families and boarding-houses. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH WOman to cook, wash and iron; also girl for second work and wait on table. No Irish need apply. 665 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ONE GOOD PASTRY COOK, ONE dining-room girl, and one scrub girl. Apply at Douglas House, Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call for two days, from 10 to 3, at 342 Tyler-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE TO DO kitchen work, and the other second work; good wages given. Apply at 20 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work; one that understands cooking, washing and ironing; best of wages. Apply at 1315 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL; GOOD REFERences required. Apply between 10 and 4, at 622 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply at 201 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 143 THIRD AV.; GERman or Norwegian preferred; good wages.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND kitchen girl. Apply at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK; AMERIcan, English, Swede, or German. Apply at 33 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a small private family at 17 Bishop-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, AMERICAN, or Scandinavian girl, for general housework, at 308 Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 232 Thirtieth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; one who is experienced and wants a steady place. Apply at 173 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer, at 104 Calumet-av.; family small; none need apply without good recommendations.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL, MUST BE GOOD cook, to do general housework in medium-sized family. Call at 132 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GERMAN or Norwegian girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 150 Twenty-fifth-st., for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply immediately at 186 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply immediately at 149 Twenty-fifth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

WANTED—A WOMAN PASTRY COOK, ONE that understands the business thoroughly. Apply at the office of the Barnes House.

WANTED—40 GIRLS, GERMAN, NORWEgian, and Swedish, in private families and boarding houses. Inquire at 280 Maxwell-st., between Union and Halsted, by Mrs. P. REISS.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework in a family of two persons, and take care of a child. Call at 94 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK; American, English, or German. Apply after 9 o'clock, at 1022 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron for a small family. Inquire at 1064 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ACT AS COOK IN A small boarding-house; good wages paid to the right person. Apply at 85 West Adams-st., corner of Jefferson.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO DO THE WORK of a small family. Apply at No. 9 Eighteenth-st., near the lake.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family of three; references required. Call at 642 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, AT 42 South May st.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in Hyde Park; family of three; references required. Inquire in basement, 449 Wabash-av.

WANTED—100 SCANDINAVIAN, GERMAN, English, French, Scotch, American, or first-class Irish, thoroughly understanding general housework. Come prepared for work, and apply at once at 126 West Monroe-st. Star Employment Office.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON machine, to make ladies' underwear. Apply at 127 East Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON THE WEED sewing machine; none but first-class need apply; good references required. 170½ South Halsted-st.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WHEELER & Wilson machines. Good wages to good hands. 123 W. Madison-st., in basement. SHERMAN & CO.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS THAT UNDERstand how to run machines; twelve pants-finishers. Please call at 48 Illinois-st., corner Market.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS, WITH WHEEler & Wilson's sewing machine. If you have no machine, the agents will sell you one on such favorable terms that you will scarcely miss the money it costs you. Our factory is now, and is the largest and pleasantest in the city. WILSON BROS., 63 and 65 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ADJUSTED CLAIMS IN THE FOLlowing Insurance Companies: Germania, Chicago, $2,000. Equitable, Chicago, $2,000. Lamar, Chicago, $2,000. Fireman's, Chicago, $2,000. Lumberman's, Chicago, $500. Mutual Security, Chicago, $2,000. Garden City, Chicago, $1,000. Home, Chicago, $1,000. Hibernia, Cleveland, $2,000. Fulton, New York, $2,000. Apply at 361 State-st., PRUSSING'S VINEGAR WORKS.

INSTRUCTION.

MES DEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS' French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nisman-Alliance, of Paris, 38 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. French classes for ladies three times a week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BUY GRAIN AND produce on salary at some station on C., R. I. & P., C. & N. W., or R. R. I. & St. L. R. R.; 10 years' experience; can take charge of warehouse, keep books, and carry on entire business, or would buy for commission house. A 1 references. Address PRODUCE, Lock Box 386, Davenport, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILors—Wanted, by the advertiser, aged 25, a situation as trimmer, packer or porter; not afraid of work. Address T. SHENTON, 158 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN THAT HAS been engaged for the past 7 years in the lime and cement trade in this city, either as agent for foreign lime or to work on a salary for parties in this city. Address F 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in some honest business. Address, for one week, T 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF horses, milk cow, gardening, or anything to make himself useful. Apply at 256 Fourth-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper with a reliable house. Address P. O. Box 94.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL BOOT and shoe store; wages no object. Address H 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (married) in a wholesale or retail hardware house as clerk or traveller; has been 7 years in the business, talks both German and English, and can give the best reference. Address A S, 341 West Randolph-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN A sash, door and blind shop, by a No. 1 man, or would run a good moulding machine. Address FRANK, McHenry, Ill., for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—CUSTOM WORK FOR pants-making. Please call at the shop, 48 Illinois-st., corner of Market, North Side, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS stair builder; can be seen at No. 8 Arundle-place, Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had two years' experience with Adams and Hoe presses, where he can finish learning the trade of pressman. Address F J Q, 131 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework by a good girl; can give reference. Apply at 21 Foster-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or general housework in a small family. Please call at 217 South Desplaines-st., down stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work. Call for two days at 273 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Good reference. Call at 125 Burnside-st. for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SMART girl to do second work or general housework. Apply at cor. of Fifteenth and Clark-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, OR nurse girl and sewing. Reference given. Call or address S T, 252 Burnside-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS FROM THE 1st of May, 2 good brick stores in the best location for business on W. Madison-st., if not in Chicago; these stores can be made into one without expense; none but undoubted responsible parties need apply; price, $2,500, each store. Address, for one week, C 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW STORE, 733 MADISON-st., suitable for dry goods, boots and shoes, or other merchandise. Rent only $45 per month. Apply to S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—IN PRINCETON, ILL., TWO FIREproof store-rooms, 22x90, suitable for any kind of mercantile business, with an established trade. Possession given March 1, 1872. For terms, call on or address C. A. STONER, Princeton, Ill., P. O. Box 146.

TO RENT—A LARGE NEW STORE, 219 WEST Randolph-st. Also a suite of rooms up stairs, marble mantel, gas and water. Apply at first house south of Madison-st. on Wood.

TO RENT—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, THE BUILDings known as the Northwestern Pickle and Vinegar Works, Wilmette, Ill. Apply to CHAS. P. WESTERFIELD, Proprietor, Wilmette, or 127 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—THE 4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, 54 West Randolph-st., one of the largest and best located stores on the street; will rent store with basement if desired. Apply to W. A. AMBERG, basement, 16 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE ON LOWER floor, near Madison-st.; rent low. NORTON & CO., Oriental Mills, Madison-st. bridge.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON MADISON-st., near Green, $25; also two stores. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, 282 and 280 South Water-st., head of market. Also, offices above. Inquire on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—ROOM, WITH POWER AND ELEvator for manufacturing purposes. HOFFMAN & CO., 27 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLOOR OF BRICK building, 22x80, on Canal-st., near Washington. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, HOUSE 875 Wabash-av. Inquire at 178 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—AT COTTAGE GROVE, NEW house, 9 rooms, elegantly furnished, piano, &c., to a responsible party. References required. Rent, $160. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Real Estate and House Agent, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS AND ABOUT $600 worth of furniture for sale. Apply to R. M. FILLEY, 123 West Washington-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—LARGE DWELLING HOUSE AND barn on a good business corner on Halsted-st.; rent, $200 per month; can be used for banking, wholesale, or retail business. JAS. T. YOUNG, 25 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT, VERmont marble front house, 11 rooms, 515 West Adams-st.; rent, $1,800; furniture for sale if application is made this week. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK RESIdence, furnished, at Highland Park. Address I and J 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A STORY AND A HALF HOUSE, containing 8 good rooms, to party that will board owner. House located on West Jackson-st., near Robey. Address, for 3 days, N 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE 1104 INDIana-av.; 2 houses on Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 690 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—14 ROOM BRICK house, near Presbyterian Seminary, $50 a month; price, $7,000. D. LEONARD, 43 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—LARGE MARBLE house on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.; splendid for business, boarding or hotel. SIMEON MEARS, 869 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 383 WARREN-AV., 5 rooms and summer kitchen, 3 closets, pantry, &c., $30 per month. Inquire of N. M. WINTER, 365 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR sale. Apply at 850 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED. 2 LODGING ROOMS on Sangamon-st., $10 each. Suit of rooms on Fulton-st., $30. Large front parlor, Green-st., $25. Pair of rooms, with or without board, on Monroe-st. Rent, GOODWILLIE, real estate and house agent, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, suitable for light manufacturing or sleeping rooms. Strictly private. Price $12. Near Twenty-second and State-sts. Address LAKE, Tribune office.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in the new brick block 287 Twenty-first-st., between State and Burnside-sts.

TO RENT—70 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in the new brick block at Twenty-first-st., between State and Burnside sts.

TO RENT—FROM 4 TO 7 ROOMS AT 128 AUgusta-st., near Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, SMALL LOT FURNIture for sale cheap; rent only $8. Call from 18 at No. 1 North May-st.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms at 671 West Madison st., with use of kitchen and pantry. Inquire at side door.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, WELL furnished, with clothes closet, gas, bath room opening out of room, with hot and cold water, at 384 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS AND kitchen, to man and wife; no children. Apply at 374 State-st., 3d floor, up stairs, front rooms.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS on the second and third floors of the marble front building 10 Eldridge-court to a family wishing to keep house. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 10 Eldridge-court.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, where there are no other boarders. Widow lady preferred, on South Side. S. R. CLAFLIN, care Carrier No. 24.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. I wish to rent two furnished rooms for myself and wife, on Wabash or Michigan-av., without board, between Eighteenth and Twenty-second-sts. Address Q 50, Branch office, stating terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 4 OR 5 rooms, in the vicinity of Robey and Throop-sts. Address by letter, 515 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH 8 OR 9 rooms, on South Side, north of Twenty-fifth-st. Rent not to exceed $40 per month. Address, stating particulars, 307 State st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE, OR ONE large furnished room, on the West Side, east of Union Park, by two respectable ladies. References exchanged. Address, with terms and location, M 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE on South Side. Rent not to exceed $175 a month. Address, stating locality, GEORGE, branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FARM LANDS—220 ACRES JOINing city limits, on North Branch. Apply to JOSEPH E. BROWN, 59 Aberdeen-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS AT A reasonable rate, 25x70, corner LaSalle st. and Couch-place, adjoining Hartford Ins. Co.'s new building. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD AND Arnold-sts. and Wentworth av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., for a term of years at a low rent. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport, loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 458 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 567 Wabash-av.

WANTED—OLD BROKEN, ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, and all sorts of old goods, pistols, and all kinds of goods. Cash paid at BARTLETT'S, No. 24 North Canal-st., between Randolph and Lake.

WANTED—HOUSE-BUILDING, BY HEWES & Brown Carpenters and Builders, on the shortest notice and lowest terms. 425 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A STOCK OF MERchandise in some flourishing village in the West, of a party who has established a prosperous trade. Has from $4,000 to $10,000 cash to invest. Address B W, Sturgis, Michigan.

WANTED — DOUBLE-BARREL BREECHloading shotgun. Ask for J. M. W. [illegible] MILLS' drug store, corner Adams and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—BY JOHN K. PETTIBONE — paper, rags, and metals at 66 West Randolph-st. Branch 191 East Twenty-second-st.

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